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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

Sandy was in unusually good humor. "I'll take the deevil out of you all right," he told Kazan for the twentieth time. "There's nothin' like beatin's to make dogs an' wimmin live up to the mark. A month from now you'll be worth two hundred dollars or I'll skin me alive."

Three or four times before dusk Sandy ventured to rouse Kazan's ominously quiet body, but there was no longer any life in it. His two terrific beatings, and the crushing blow of the club against his skull, had made him sick. He lay with his head between his forepaws, his eyes closed, and did not even look at McTrigger. He paid no attention to the meat that was thrown under his nose. He did not know when the last rays of the sun sank behind the western forests, or when the darkness came. But at last something roused him from his stupor. To his dazed and sickened brain it came like a call from out of the far past, and he raised his head and listened. Out on the sand McTrigger had built a fire, and the man stood in the red glow of it now, facing the dark shadows beyond the shore-line. He, too, was listening. What had roused Kazan came again now—the lost mourning cry of Gray Wolf far out on the plain.

With a whine Kazan was on his feet, tugging at the babiche. Sandy snatched up his club and leaped toward him.

"Down, you brute!" he commanded.

In the firelight the club rose and fell with ferocious quickness. When McTrigger returned to the fire he was breathing hard again. He tossed his club beside the blankets he had spread out for a bed. It was a different looking club now. It was covered with blood and hair.

"Guess that'll take the spirit out of him," he chuckled. "It'll do that—or kill him!"

Several times that night Kazan heard Gray Wolf's call. He whined softly in response, fearing the club. He watched the fire until the last ember of it died out, and then cautiously dragged himself from under the snag. Two or three times he tried to stand on his feet, but fell back each time. His legs were not broken but the pain of standing on them was excruciating. He was hot and feverish. All that night he had craved a drink of water. When Sandy crawled out from between his blankets in the early dawn he gave him both meat and water. Kazan drank the water but would not touch the meat. Sandy regarded the change in him with satisfaction. By the time the sun was up he had finished his breakfast and was ready to leave. He approached Kazan fearlessly now, without the club. Untying the babiche, he dragged the dog to the canoe. Kazan slunk in the sand while his captor fastened the end of the hide rope to the stern of the canoe. Sandy grinned. What was about to happen would be fun for him. In the Yukon he had learned how to take the spirit out of dogs.

He pushed off, bow foremost. Bracing himself with his paddle he then began to pull Kazan toward the water. In a few moments Kazan stood with his forefeet planted in the deep sand at the edge of the stream. For a brief interval Sandy allowed the babiche to fall slack. Then with a sudden powerful pull he jerked Kazan out into the water. Instantly he sent the canoe into midstream, swung it quickly down with the current, and began to paddle enough to keep the babiche taut about his victim's neck. In spite of his sickness and injuries Kazan was now compelled to swim to keep his head above water. In the wash of the canoe, and with Sandy's strokes growing steadily stronger, his position became each moment one of increasing torture. At times his shaggy head was pulled completely under water. At others Sandy would wait until he had drifted alongside, and then thrust him under with the end of his paddle. He grew weaker. At the end of a half-mile he was drowning. Not until then did Sandy pull him alongside and drag him into the canoe. The dog fell limp and gasping in the bottom. Brutal though Sandy's methods had been, they had worked his purpose. In Kazan there was no longer a desire to fight. He no longer struggled for freedom. He knew that this man was his master, and for the time his spirit was gone. All he desired now was to be allowed to lie in the bottom of the canoe, out of reach of the club, and safe from the water. The club lay between him and the man. The end of it was within a foot or two of his nose, and what he smelled was his own blood.

For five days and five nights the journey, down-stream continued, and McTrigger's process of civilizing Kazan was continued in three more beatings with the club, and another retort to the water torture. On the morning of the sixth day they reached Red Gold City, and McTrigger put up his tent close to the river. Somewhere he obtained a chain for Kazan, and after fastening the dog securely back of the tent he cut off the babiche muzzle.

"You can't put on meat in a muzzle," he told his prisoner. "And' I want you to git strong—an' fierce as hell. I've got an idee. It's an idee you can lick your weight in wildcats. We'll pull off a stunt pretty soon that'll fill our pockets with dust. I've done it before, and we can do it here. Wolf an' dog—s'elp me Gawd but we'll be a drawin' card!"

Twice a day after this he brought fresh raw meat to Kazan. Quicker than Kazan's spirit and courage returned to him. The soreness left his limbs. His battered jaws healed. And after the fourth day each time that Sandy came with meat he greeted him with the challenge of his snarling fangs. McTrigger did not beat him now. He gave him no fish, no tallow and meal—nothing but raw meat. He traveled five miles up the river to bring in the fresh entrail of a caribou that had been killed. One day Sandy brought another man with him and when the stranger came a step too near Kazan made a sudden swift lunge at him. The man jumped back with a startled oath.

"He'll do," he growled. "He's lighter by ten or fifteen pounds than the Dane, but he's got the teeth, an' the quickness, an' he'll give a good show before he goes under."

"I'll make you a bet of twenty-five per cent of my share that he don't go under," offered Sandy.

"Done!" said the other. "How long before he'll be ready?"

Sandy thought a moment.

"Another week," he said. "He won't have his weight before then. A week from today, we'll say. Next Tuesday night. Does that suit you, Harker?"

Harker nodded.

"Next Tuesday night," he agreed. Then he added, "I'll make it half of my share that the Dane kills your wolf-dog."

Sandy took a long look at Kazan.

"I'll just take you on that," he said. Then, as he shook Harker's hand, "I don't believe there's a dog between here and the Yukon that can kill the wolf!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

PROFESSOR McGILL

Red Gold City was ripe for a night of relaxation. There had been some gambling, a few fights and enough liquor to create excitement now and then, but the presence of the mounted police had served to keep things unusually tame compared with events a few hundred miles farther north, in the Dawson country. The entertainment proposed by Sandy McTrigger and Jan Harker met with excited favor. The news spread for twenty miles about Red Gold City and there had never been greater excitement in the town than on the afternoon and night of the big fight. This was largely because Kazan and the huge Dane had been placed on exhibition, each dog in a specially made cage of his own, and a fever of betting began. Three hundred men, each of whom was paying five dollars to see the battle, viewed the gladiators through the bars of their cages. Harker's dog was a combination of Great Dane and mastiff, born in the north, and bred to the traces. Betting favored him by the odds of two to one. At these odds there was plenty of Kazan money. Those who were risking their money on him were the older wilderness men—men who had spent their lives among dogs, and who knew what the red glint in Kazan's eyes meant. An old Kootenay miner spoke low in another's ear:

"I'd bet on 'im even. I'd give odds if I had to. He'll fight all around the Dane. The Dane won't have no method."

"But he's got the weight," said the other dubiously. "Look at his jaws, an' his shoulders—"

"An' his big feet, an' his soft throat, an' the clumsy thickness of his belly," interrupted the Kootenay man. "For Gawd's sake, man, take my word for it, an' don't put your money on the Dane!"

Others thrust themselves between them. At first Kazan had snarled at all these faces about him. But now he lay back against the boarded side of the cage and eyed them sullenly from between his forepaws.

The fight was to be pulled off in Harker's place, a combination of saloon and cafe. The benches and tables had been cleared out and in the center of the one big room a cage ten feet square rested on a platform three and a half feet from the floor. Seats for the three hundred spectators were drawn closely around this. Suspended just above the open top of the cage were two big oil lamps with glass reflectors.

It was eight o'clock when Harker, McTrigger and two other men bore Kazan to the arena by means of the wooden bars that projected from the bottom of his cage. The big Dane was already in the fighting cage. He stood blinking his eyes in the brilliant light of the reflecting lamps. He pricked up his ears when he saw Kazan. Kazan did not show his fangs. Neither revealed the expected animosity. It was the first they had seen of each other, and a murmur of disappointment swept the ranks of the three hundred men. The Dane remained as motionless as a rock when Kazan was prodded from his own cage into the fighting cage. He did not leap or snarl. He regarded Kazan with a dubuious questioning poise to his splendid head, and then looked again to the expectant

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

WILSON ORDERS U. S. TROOPS TO INVADE MEXICO

Carranza Request for Permission to Send Soldiers Into U. S. Territory Granted.

President Wilson, on March 10, ordered General Francisco Villa, murderer of Americans, captured or killed at any cost. The army was ordered used to undertake the task. This action was taken after a two-hour session of cabinet, there being an unanimity of opinion that there could be no further temporizing with the situation. Villa's action in invading the United States and murdering Americans had enraged congress to such an extent that the President and his advisers decided that he must be removed as a menace to the peace of the country. General Frederick Funston, commanding on the border, was designated as the commander-in-chief of the expedition, described by Secretary of War Baker as punitive. Officials were greatly pleased at the decision to go after Villa. President Wilson is firmly convinced of the necessity of eliminating Villa from the Mexican situation and is just as determined to oust the rebel as he was to oust Huerta. Carranza has been notified that the United States has no intention of taking any Mexican territory whatever and respects fully the sovereignty of that nation. Army officers voiced unanimous approval of the action to intervene, and there were no signs of dissatisfaction in congress.

Washington, March 11.—While American troops are preparing to move across the Mexican border to exterminate the Villa bandits, Gen. Carranza, in an official communication delivered through Consul Silliman, asked the United States for permission to send his troops into American territory if necessary in pursuit of outlaws.

President Wilson has decided to accept General Carranza's proposal. A note has gone forward to the head of the Mexican de facto government, assuring him that Mexican troops will be allowed to enter the United States in pursuit of bandits at any time such an emergency should arise.

Administration officials regarded Gen. Carranza's proposal as favorable. It seemed to indicate that he would not protest against American troops on Mexican soil, as had been feared. Practically, such a reciprocal arrangement probably never would result in a single Carranza soldier crossing the line, as the possibility of bandits taking refuge in American territory is considered remote.

Consul Silliman today forwarded to the state department a lengthy communication from Mexican Foreign Secretary Acuna in which Carranza makes the claim that Villa and his men were driven across the border prior to their attack on Columbus, N. M., by constitutionalist troops and intimates that if his men had been permitted to proceed they would eventually have captured the bandit. The communication contains information which was very carefully edited by the state department dealing with the general situation.

Secretary Baker has suggested to Gen. Funston that the army aero squadron at San Antonio be employed fully in connection with the pursuit of the Villa bandits. He was eager, Mr. Baker said, not only that the troops should have the benefit of the air scouts, but also that the aviators themselves should get the benefit of the experience in actual war service.

Secretary Baker said that whatever reinforcements Gen. Funston might require to maintain an adequate patrol along the border in addition to expeditionary force would be promptly furnished.

Whole Regular Army on Border.

The entire regular army will be concentrated on the border as fast as trains can get them there. Orders to move have been sent to all units now scattered through the United States. The coast artillery, however, will be held in readiness and not called on until the demand is urgent, because of the present international situation. Commanders, however, will organize the provisional regiments, get full supplies and be ready to move at a moment's notice.

It is recognized everywhere that the campaign will be an ugly one. Haste, even at the cost of lives, is imperative. Not only must Villa be cornered, but he must be cornered before his emissaries have the opportunity to rally to his defense the thousands of American-hating Mexicans of the south. The fighting also is likely to be of the guerilla sort. Villa, familiar with every foot of territory in northern Mexico, is expected to flee to the mountains where he can entrench. This will necessitate Funston dividing his command into three bodies to sweep the plains and round up all opposition. It is expected that the wings of the expeditionary force will have crossed the border from Fort Bliss, Texas and Douglas, Ariz., with the main center entering at Columbus, N. M.

Infantry as Patrol.

The cavalry will be supported by field artillery and the mountain batteries while a reserve of infantry will maintain the lines of communication and protect the border from further surprise raids.

The sharp campaign against Villa is expected to demonstrate the utter weakness of the aeroplane service of the army. As the "eyes of the staff," officials declared today, there should be not less than 50 aeroplanes with experienced pilots and observers available for duty, instead of less than a dozen. If Funston had 50 aviators with good pilots, officials declare that he not only would locate Villa within a day, but that he also would be able to plan a campaign that would round up the bandit chief without the loss of many men. As it is, his cavalry must do the work that in Europe is being done by the airmen.

Funston Has Full Charge.

General Funston has the unlimited confidence of the administration in his undertaking and has been given the widest authority to conduct it in his own way. He can either direct it in person or from Fort Sam Houston, as he sees fit.

WHERE BORDER TROOPS ARE AND APPROXIMATE STRENGTH OF FORCE

Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army, announced that the expedition would consist of not less than five thousand men, all of which are available on the border, under Major General Funston.

Approximately 12,000 troops with 48 mountain batteries and field guns are on the border between Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso, Texas. A little more than one-third of that force is cavalry and all could be assembled at any point between the two towns within two days. The cavalry, and a battalion of mountain artillery with 12 mountain guns, especially designed for the character of fighting which the punitive expedition will wage, could be assembled within 24 hours.

The Thirteenth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth cavalry are scattered along the border between Douglas and El Paso. The Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-second infantry, the Sixth field artillery and a battalion of the Fourth mountain artillery are at Douglas. At El Paso, about 60 miles from Columbus, are four regiments of infantry, the Sixth, Seventh, Sixteenth and Twentieth. The Twelfth infantry is at Nogales, between Columbus and Douglas.

The mountain guns with which the mountain artillery is equipped, are carried on mules and accompanied by an ammunition train which would enable them to operate with the cavalry in the hills.

MEXICAN BANDIT LEADER, WHOSE MARAUDING BRINGS INVASION ORDER, AND MAP SHOWING VICINITY OF HIS MURDEROUS RAIDS IN NEW MEXICO

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT FIGHT FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

Teddy Says He's for Heroic National Action and It Would Be Mistake to Nominate Him Unless Country Is Ready for Ideals.

New York, March 9.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is now at Trinidad, British West Indies, in a statement given out today through the New York Evening Mail, emphatically declines to be a candidate in the primaries of Massachusetts or of any other state.

"I will not enter into any fight for the nomination," the colonel says, "and I will not permit any factional fight to be made in my behalf. Indeed, I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic; unless it feels not only like devoting itself to ideals, but to the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in action.

Must Grapple With Problems.

"This is one of those rare times which come only at long intervals in a nation's history, when the action taken determines the life of the generations that follow. Such times were those from 1776 to 1789, in the days of Washington, and from 1858 to 1865, in the days of Lincoln.

"It is for us to grapple with the tremendous national and international problems of our own hour in the spirit and with the ability shown by those who upheld the hands of Washington and Lincoln.

"Whether we do or do not accomplish this feat will largely depend on the action taken at the Republican and Progressive national conventions next June. Nothing is to be hoped from the present administration.

Only a Choice of Degrees.

"* * * All that they offer us is a choice between degrees of hypocrisy and degrees of infamy. But disgust with the unmanly failure of the present administration I believe does not, and I know ought not to, mean that the American people will vote in a spirit of mere protest. They ought not to, and I believe they will not, be content merely to change the present administration for one equally timid, equally vacillating, equally lacking in vision, in moral integrity and in high resolve. * *

Must Make Sacrifices.

"We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large, and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely. We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity, and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

"I believe that in a crisis so grave it is impossible too greatly to magnify the needs of the country, or too strongly to dwell on the necessity of minimizing and subordinating the desires of individuals. The delegates who go to Chicago will have it in their power to determine the character of the administration which is to do or leave undone the mighty tasks of the next four years. That administration can do an incalculable amount to make or mar our country's future.

National Americanism.

"The men chosen to decide such a question ought not to be politicians of average type and parochial outlook. Still less should they be politicians controlled by sinister influence from within or without. They should be the very best men that can be found in our country, whose one great mission should be to declare in unequivocal terms for a program of cleancut, straightout, national Americanism, in deeds not less than in words, and in internal and international matters alike, and to choose as a candidate a man who will not merely stand for such a program before election, but will resolutely, and in good faith, put it through if elected. * *

The Vital Need Now.

"June is a long way off. Many things may occur between now and then. It is impossible to say now with any degree of certainty who should be nominated at Chicago. The crying, the vital need now is that the men who next June assemble at Chicago from the 48 states and mingle the views of the entire country, shall act with the sane and lofty devotion to the interest of our nation as a whole, which was shown by the original continental congress. They should approach their task unhampered by any pledge, except to bring to its accomplishment every ounce of courage, intelligence and integrity they possess."

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

While bound from an American port to Havre, the French steamer Louisiane was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine March 9, in the Atlantic off the French coast. The crew was rescued. There were no passengers.

After bitter debate, the house of commons has passed the government bill providing for a navy of 350,000 men. A political sensation was caused by the attack of Winston Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, upon his successor, Alfred Balfour.

A German cruiser squadron, with several destroyers, is back in its home port, after scouting in the North sea. Berlin dispatches said it did not encounter and enemy ships.

Red tape is delaying the confirmation by the senate of the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as a member of the supreme court. The public investigation of his fitness for the place has ended.

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, says that the supreme wish of President Wilson is to avoid being drawn into the European conflict.

It is the belief in official circles that Ambassador Henry Morgenthau will resign his post in Turkey to serve President Wilson during the coming presidential campaign.

Former Senator Burton of Ohio has vigorously assailed President Wilson's foreign policy. He declared that the present status of the United States in relation to other countries has been brought about by the halting, the hesitancy and the vaccillation of the present administration.

Over 260,000 Bibles, weighing 11 tons and worth $5,000, sent by the British and Foreign Bible society of London to prisoners of war in Russia, will soon reach their destination.

Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, says that the opinion the world will have of the United States after the war is over depends upon the kind of neutrality this country has displayed.

The 1916 Mardi Gras season of New Orleans ended last week with the crowning at the Rex ball of the king and queen of the carnival.

On March 9 Germany declared war upon Portugal. It took the action because of the recent seizures of German ships in the Portuguese ports. This makes 13 nations now engaged in the war.

Tentative offers of peace by the Turkish government has been rejected by Russia, according to persistent reports in London diplomatic circles.

The administration revenue program, to provide an additional $200,000 annual income for the government, is to be included in a single gigantic bill and rushed through congress under party whip and spur.

Congressman Isaac R. Sherood has decided not to run for re-election because he is out of sympathy with the administration.

Since the outbreak of the war, the tonnage of the British navy has been increased by 1,000,000, while the strength of the air division of the navy has grown tenfold.

59 U. S. SOLDIERS DEFEAT 900 MEXICANS

Col. H. J. Slocum's general reports of Villa's attempted invasion showed as its outstanding feature that Villa, with from 1,500 to 2,500 men, was chased from the border, 15 miles into Mexico by 59 officers and men of troops F and H, under Major Frank Tompkins. This force fought four actions with Villa's rear guard of at least 900 men, killed at least 75 Mexicans, recovered a number of horses stolen from the cavalry by the bandits, and emerged with the loss only of two mounts killed, with no casualtics.

During the pursuit, which Major Tompkins could not continue without rest and reinforcements, the Mexicans, apparently badly disorganized and fearful of a chase by the entire American forces, abandoned large quantities of loot stolen from the merchants of Columbus.

VILLA SPIES ON BORDER

Douglas, Ariz., March 11.—Officials of the de facto Mexican government at Agua Prieta, Sonora, asserted yesterday that Villa spies infested practically every American town along the international boundary.

VILLA'S PAPERS SHOW RAID WAS PART OF LONG PLANNED CAMPAIGN

Columbus, N. M., March 10.—Papers dropped by Francisco Villa in his flight after his attack on Columbus yesterday revealed that he had decided last October to wage warfare against Americans. This step, according to Villa's personal documents, was taken immediately following recognition by the United States of the Carranza de facto government, and began with the institution of Villa's campaign in Sonora, which endel disastrously at Agua Prieta on November 20.

Among the papers found was what purported to be an agreement between Villa and Mexican residents of Colonia Morelos, near El Tigre, Sonora, pledging support in an attempt to oust Mormons and other Aremicans, confiscate their property and operate their mines and farms.

The citizens, accorling to the alleged agreement, promised to take up arms with Villa to gain this end. Villa was to furnish the Mexicans of the district with live stock, to be delivere! by April of 1916, "after he had overcome Carranza and established himself as supreme chief in Mexico."

Another of the papers acknowledged receipt of $25,000 in gold from the Consolidated Cananea Copper Company at Naco, Sonora, shortly after Villa's retreat from Agua Prieta. The receipt credited the money to export duties on copper ores from Cananea, but a notation showed that the money really was paid for the lives of three Americans held as prisoners and who, at the time, were reported to have been marked for execution.

Victims of Villa's Attack on Columbus

A revised list of casualties in the Columbus attack follows:

KILLED.

W. G. Ritchie, hotel proprietor.
W. R. Walker, customs rider.
C. C. Miller, druggist.
Mrs. Milton James.
J. S. Jeanes.
J. J. Moore.
Dr. H. J. Hart, El Paso.
W. K. Davison, El Paso.

SOLDIERS.

Harry Wiswald, corporal Troop G.
Frank T. Kendvall, horse shoer, Troop K.
Corporal Paul Simon.
John Neivergelt, band sergeant.
Fred A. Griffin, private Troop K.
Sergeant Marg A. Dobbs, machine gun troop.
Thomas Butler, Troop F.
Unnamed corporal.

VILLA RAIDERS CROSS BORDER, ATTACK A TOWN

Mexican, With 500 Followers, Fires Columbus, N. M., Killing American Citizens and Soldiers.

Columbus, N. Mex., March 9.—Five hundred Mexican bandits, led by Francisco Villa, crossed the international border under cover of darkness early today, and attacked this town, killing nearly 20 American men, women and soldiers. When the bandits fled toward Mexico they were pursued by United States troops. Approximately 200 Mexicans were killed.

The day following the Columbus affair more Mexican raiders crossed the border in small bands and raided a number of ranch houses but did not murder any Americans. They crossed at points between Columbus and Hachita.

The Columbus attack was a surprise. Villa was supposed to have been 44 miles away, having last night caused a dispatch to be sent indicating his presence at a Nogales ranch.

A large number of Mexicans were killed. Their bodies dotted the streets where they had been posted picking off Americans as they emerged pell-mell out of dwellings and hotels. There appeared to be no wounded. Several guests were burned to death in the Central hotel, which was one of the first buildings fired by Villa's men.

Mexican bandits standing outside the flaming building shot down A. L. Ritchie, proprietor of the hotel, and W. R. Walker, a guest, as they attempted to dash out of the door. Both were dead when picked up later.

C. C. Miller, owner of a drug store, was shot as he tried to enter the door of the Hoover hotel, an adobe structure, whose mud walls protected a score of cowering women and children, who remained in the rooms while a howling mob of bandits surged through the surrounding streets.

A woman, dragging a little girl by the hands, was wounded and stumbled over the druggist's body.

Villa Directs Attack.

Villa is said to have been seen by several Americans directing his men. He cut the telegraph wires east to El Paso to prevent any call for American troops stationed there. While part of his forces fought the hastily rallied American troops, Villa is said to have detailed snipers and soldiers to fire houses. Houses throughout the town were riddled with bullets.

Paul Riggs, his wife and two children, in the living quarters of the customs house, barricaded themselves behind mattresses on the floor. L. Jaeger and his wife and two children on the second floor of the railroad station building did the same.

In the section house near by, Foreman S. H. McCullough and his wife and their four children sought safety on the floor. Bullets flew over their heads.

Snipers posted in front of the frame buildings which had been set on fire shot at the American inmates as they sought refuge from the flames fast destroying several buildings. These Mexican snipers moved deliberately in the dark. The lighting of lamps by householders and hotel guests startled out of sound sleep by the rifle fusilade, promptly brought a shower of bullets. Every house in town and nearly every window appeared to have been hit from once to a dozen times.

Civilians armed themselves and from vantage points within their homes, answered the shots of the Mexicans. Some of the bandits sought to entice Americans out into the streets by speaking English. J. S. Dean was caught in this way. A Mexican, who spoke excellent English, called to him. Dean emerged from a doorway and his reply in English betrayed him to be an American, and brought his death.

Villa's buglers began sounding the retreat shortly before six o'clock. The town was cleared of them by 6:30 and the remaining people of Columbus began to take account of casualties and losses.

Mrs. Rachael Walker was saved by Joly Garner and his partner, Ben Aguirre, United States customs border riders, who tied sheets to her arms and lowered her from a window.

Walker was taken from the arms of his wife by one of the bandits who invaded the hotel. Despite her cries and appeals for mercy the bandit told her he wanted her husband to go downstairs and shake hands with his captain. A moment later Mrs. Walker heard the shots that killed her husband and the hotel proprietor.

Shortly afterwards oil was thrown on the building and a match applied. As the flames spread Garner and Aguirre reached Mrs. Walker's room, rescued her and escaped safely.

ABE MARTIN

Th' ole-fashioned girl who used t' scrub an' sweep now has a daughter who takes arm development by mail.

Remember what a time you had findin' th' ax after a snow when you wuz a boy?

The Maid of the Forest

Copyright, 1913, A. C. McClurg & Co. By Randall Parrish

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

I resigned my position without regret, stretching myself full length on the bank to watch him puttering over the fire. Brady joined me, silent and speechless, sitting with back against a tree; his long rifle between his knees. Across from us, near the canoe, squatted the three Indians, waiting patiently. The Dutchman whistled tunelessly as he worked, but there was no other sound, the great woods closing us in on all sides, the thin spiral of blue smoke disappearing in the branches overhead. We were still too close to the settlements to be in very much danger, and felt little necessity for guarding our presence. White hunters penetrated as far north as the forks, and any raiding parties of hostile Indians would have been reported. Brady shook his head when I mentioned the possibility, smoking calmly.

"There ain't no red-skins down in yer," he returned confidently. "Or some o' the boys along the river would o' let me know. We're liable ter see plenty after a while, I reckon; but they don't range this fur south lately, less they're on the war trail. It's too nigh the settlements."

"How far have we come?"

He spoke to the Delawares, and one of them replied in his own language.

"He reckons 'bout 50 miles, though it would be less than that straight across country. It takes maybe two days an' a night ter make the forks with good paddling."

The disinclination of the backwoodsman to converse was plainly evident, and I realized that the less questioning I indulged in the better he would serve. The greater portion of his life had been passed alone in the solitudes, and those years had left him chary of speech. So we ate our breakfast almost in silence, and then lay down on the ground for a few hours' rest. As none of the toil of our progress up stream had thus far fallen upon me I remained on guard over the tired sleepers, cleaning away the debris of the meal, and packing the cooking utensils back in the canoe. Nothing occurred to disturb us, the wood aisles leading in every direction becoming more clearly revealed as the sun mounted higher into the sky above the trees. The men slept soundly, although I noticed how any movement, even the slight rustle of leaves in a sudden puff of wind, served to rouse Brady or the Indians to instant consciousness. They possessed the instinct of wild animals, ever alert to danger. But the stolid Dutchman never once stirred where he lay curled up into a ball, his round face hidden on his arm. It must have been fully noon when I aroused them, and we again headed the canoe up stream, Brady willingly taking the soldier's place at the after paddle, while I lay back in the stern, my coat serving for a pillow, and finally fell asleep.

The river narrowed rapidly as we advanced northward, until the great trees on either bank nearly obscured the sun overhead. Obstructions made night travel slow and dangerous. Once we passed a party of hunters headed for the Ohio, their canoes piled high with pelts. There were three of them, all strangers, silent, suspicious men, who answered our questions rather grudgingly until one among them recognized Brady, and became somewhat communicative. They had been above the forks, but had seen no Indians, although they had come across "sign" sufficient at least to convince them that raiding parties were in the neighborhood. For the past week they had depended on traps for game, rather than risk the firing of rifles, hiding their night camps, and now were glad enough to get safely away. They left us at sunset, disappearing swiftly around a sharp bend of the river, and we decided to push on through the dark night, spelling each other at the paddles. While such progress might be slow, yet every mile thus gained was an advantage, and Brady expressed an anxiety to reach the Wyandot council before there was any possibility of Girty's return. Besides, the Delawares were already exhibiting a disinclination to proceed, and we were compelled to hold them by threats to their work. Each mile of advance northward added to their terror, and made our task more difficult. Once Brady struck the chief, driving him back to his place in the canoe. This was when we discovered unmistakable signs that a party of Miamis had crossed the river only shortly before we passed the spot.

However, we ran the gauntlet safely, a mere silent shadow slipping along in the dark shade of the protecting bank, and thus finally attained the forks, and landed on the west shore. It was dark when we got there, but the Delawares were so eager to return, that we immediately put ashore all we intended to pack with us, and parted with them gladly. The canoe shot swiftly away into the gloom, leaving the three of us alone. Bearing our loads with us, we groped a blind way through the forest, back toward the foot of the bluff, where we made camp, as best we might, at the mouth of a ravine, well sheltered by underbrush, and lay down, without venturing to light a fire. For some time, scarcely a memory of Rene D'Auvray had remained with me, my mind being fully occupied with the increasing peril of our position; yet as I lay there in the silence, looking up at the stars, her eyes seemed suddenly to smile again into mine, and I dreamed of her as I slept. The dawn found us safe, seemingly alone in the wilderness.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

A Brooklyn Druggist Praises the Great Kidney Remedy

I have handled Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy for twenty years and have heard plenty of favorable reports concerning it from my customers. They are satisfied with the results obtained from its use. I know of many cases where Swamp-Root has cured Stone in the Bladder, Gall Stones, Gravel, Catarrh or Inflamation of Bladder, Liver trouble and Rheumatism. I have used it in my own family with good results; and I heartily endorse Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and believe it has good curative value.

Very truly yours,
ALEX. LIPSCHITZ, Druggist,
84 North 6th Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

November 12th, 1915.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

PROVE WHAT SWAMP-ROOT WILL DO FOR YOU

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page

and excited faces of the waiting men. For a few moments Kazan stood stiff-legged, facing the Dane. Then his shoulders dropped, and he, too, coolly faced the crowd that had expected a fight to the death. A laugh of derision swept through the closely seated rows. Catcalls, jeering taunts flung at McTrigger and Harker, and angry voices demanding their money back mingled with a tumult of growing discontent. Sandy's face was red with mortification and rage. The blue veins in Harker's forehead had swollen twice their normal size. He shook his fist in the face of the crowd and shouted:

"Wait! Give 'em a chance, you dam fools!"

At his words every voice was stilled. Kazan had turned. He was facing the huge Dane. And the Dane had turned his eyes to Kazan. Cautiously, prepared for a lunge or a sidestep, Kazan advanced a little. The Dane's shoulders bristled. He, too, advanced upon Kazan. Four feet apart they stood rigid. One could have heard a whisper in the room now. Sandy and Harker, standing close to the cage, scarcely breathed. Splendid in every limb and muscle, warriors of a hundred fights, and fearless to the point of death, the two half-wolf victims of man stood facing each other. None could see the questioning look in their brute eyes. None knew that in this thrilling moment the unseen hand of the wonderful Spirit God of the wilderness hovered between them, and that one of its miracles was descending upon them. It was understanding. Meeting in the open—rivals in the traces—they would have been rolling in the throes of terrific battle. But here came that mute appeal of brotherhood. In the final moment, when only a step separated them, and when men expected to see the first mad lunge, the splendid Dane slowly raised his head and looked over Kazan's back through the glare of the lights. Harker trembled, and under his breath cursed. The Dane's throat was open to Kazan. But between the beasts had passed the voiceless pledge of peace. Kazan did not leap. He turned. And shoulder to shoulder—splendid in their contempt for man—they stood and looked through the bars of their prison into the one of human faces.

A roar burst from the crowd—a roar of anger, of demand, of threat. In his rage Harker drew a revolver and leveled it at the Dane. Above the tumult of the crowd a single voice stopped him.

"Hold!" it demanded. "Hold—in the name of the law!"

For a moment there was silence. Every face turned in the direction of the voice. Two men stood on chairs behind the last row. One was Sergeant Brokaw, of the Royal Northwest Mounted. It was he who had spoken. He was holding up a hand, commanding silence and attention. On the chair beside him stood another man. He was thin, with drooping shoulders and a pale smooth face—a little man, whose physique and hollow cheeks told nothng of the years he had spent close up along the raw edge of the Arctic. It was he who spoke now, while the sergeant held up his hand. His voice was low and quiet:

"I'll give the owners five hundred dollars for those dogs," he said.

Every man in the room heard the offer. Harker looked at Sandy. For an instant their heads were close together.

"They won't fight, and they'll make good team-mates," the little man went on. "I'll give the owners five hundred dollars."

Harker raised a hand.

"Make it six," he said. "Make it six and they're yours."

The little man hesitated. Then he nodded.

"I'll give you six hundred," he agreed.

Murmurs of discontent arose throughout the crowd. Harker climbed to the edge of the platform.

"We ain't to blame because they wouldn't fight," he shouted, "but if there's any of you small enough to want your money back, you can git it as you go out. The dogs laid down on us, that's all. We ain't to blame."

The little man was edging his way between the chairs, accompanied by the sergeant of police. With his pale face close to the sapping bars of the cage he looked at Kazan and the big Dane.

"I guess we'll be good friends," he said, and he spoke so low that only the dogs heard his voice. "It's a big price, but we'll charge it to the Smithsonian, lads. I'm going to need a couple of four-footed friedns of your moral caliber."

And no one knew why Kazan and the Dane drew nearer to the little scientist's side of the cage as he pulled out a big roll of bills and counted out six hundred dollars for Harker and Sandy McTrigger.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Alone in Darkness.

Never had the terror of loneliness of blindness fallen upon Gray Wolf as in the days that followed the shooting of Kazan and his capture by Sandy McTrigger. For hours after the shot she crouched in the bush back from the river, waiting for him to come to her. She had faith that he would come, as he had come a thousand of time sbefore, and sre lay close on her belly, sniffing the air, and whining when it brought no scent of her mate. Day and night were alike an endless chaos of darkness to her now, but she knew when the sun went down. She sensed the first deepening shadows of evening, and she knew that the stars were out, and that the river lay in moonlight. It was a night to roam, and after a time she moved restlessly about in a small circle on the plain, and sent out her first inquiring call for Kazan. Up from the river came the odor of smoke, and instinctively she knew that it was this smoke, and the nearness of man, that was keeping Kazan from her. But she went no nearer than that first circle made by her padded feet. Blindness had taught her to wait. Since the day of the battle on the Sun Rock, when the lynx had destroyed her eyes, Kazan had never failed her. Three times she called for him in the early night. Then she made herself a nest under a banskian shrub, and waited until dawn.

Just how she knew when night blotted out the last glow of the sun, so without seeing she knew when day came. Not until she felt the warmth of the sun on her back did her anxiety overcome her caution. Slowly she moved toward the river, sniffing the air and whining. There was no longer the smell of smoke in the air, and she could not catch the scent of man. She followed her own trail back to the sand bar, and in the fringe of thick bush overhanging the white shore of the stream she stopped and listened. After a little she scrambled down and went straight to the spot where she and Kazan were drinking when the shot came. And there her nose struck the sand still wet and thick with Kazans blood. She knew it was the blood of her mate, for the scent of him was still about her in the sand, mingled with the man smell of Sandy McTrigger. She sniffed the trail of his body to the edge of the stream, where Sandy had dragged him to the canoe. She found the fallen tree to which he had been tied. And then she came upon one of the two clubs that Sandy had used to beat wounded Kazan into submissiveness. It was covered with blood and hair, and all at once Gray Wolf lay back on her haunches and turned her blind face to the sky, and there rose from her throat a cry for Kazan that drifted for miles on the wings of the south wind. Never had Gray Wolf given quite that cry before. It was not the "call" that comes with the moonlit nights, and neither was it the hunt-cry, nor the she-wolfs yearning for matehood. It carried with it the lament of death. And after that one cry Gray Wolf slunk back to the fringe of bush over the river, and lay with her face turned to the stream.

A strange terror fell upon her. She had grown accustomed to darkness, but never before had she been alone in that darkness. Always there had been the guardianship of Kazan's presence. She heard the clucking sound of a spruce hen in the bush a few yards away, and now that sound came to her as if from out of another world. A ground mouse rustled through the grass close to her forepaws, and she snapped at it, and closed her teeth on a rock. The muscles of her shoulders twitched tremulously and she shivered as if stricken by intense cold. She was terrified by the darkness that shut out the world from her, and she pawed at her closed eyes, as if she might open them tonight. Early in the afternoon she wandered back on the plain. It was different. It frightened her, and soon she returned to the beach, and snuggled down under the tree where Kazan had lain. She was not frightened here. The smell of Kazan was strong about her. For an hour she lay motionless, with her head resting on the club clotted with his hair and blood. Night found her still there. And when the moon and the stars came out she crawled back into the pit of the white sand that Kazan's body had made under the tree.

To be Continued.

The weight of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor is 440,000 pounds.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answesr.

I have a cow that was milking fine up to about three weeks ago. We milked her one night as usual, there being no difference in the quantity of milk she furnished. The next morning we only got about half as much. This has been the condition of affairs ever since. She eats well and shows no symptoms of disease. Will some reader please give me a remedy and reason for this falling off in the milk supply?—A., North Carolina.

Can some reader give me information through the Farmstead how to grow sweet potatoes from the potato itself. When do the potatoes have to be planted? What kind of soil do they grow in the best, and when are they ready to dig? I would appreciate any full information on the subject. —R., Michigan.

We have limestone and phosphate rock in my county and I am thinking of using lime and phosphate on my farm. I would like to have the experience of some of the readers as to which is the best to use, the burnt lime or the ground lime, ground phosphate rock or treated phosphate rock? Any information would be appreciated.—C., Tennessee.

I would like to have some reader of this department give his experiences with Durham cattle. Are they good milkers? Will a heifer give as good a milk with her first calf as after she has had two or three calves?—S., West Virginia.

Better Insecticides.

As a result of the insecticide act of 1910, farming communities in particular are now receiving a much higher grade of insecticides and fungicides than formerly, according to the annual report of the insecticide and fungicide board just issued by the United States department of agriculture. The improvement in the quality of these articles, says the report, encourages their use by farmers and is of great assistance in combating plant diseases and insect pests.

As an instance of the effect of the law in raising the general standard of insecticides and fungicides, the report gives some statistics in regard to interstate shipments of lead arsenate paris green, lime sulphur solution and Bordeaux mixture, either alone or in combination with insecticides. All of these preparations are in common use as sprays. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 98 per cent of the samples of Bordeaux mixture and Bordeaux mixture combined with insecticides collected failed to comply with the provisions of the law. In 1914 this percentage had fallen to 49. During the same period the percentage of samples of limesulphur solution which did not comply with the law was reduced from 94 per cent to 27 per cent; lead arsenate from 60 to 20 per cent, and paris green from 28 to 19 per cent.

Some folks still persist in setting hens in the regular hen houses. There is no quicker way to have an infested place, as sitting hens are regular louse machines.

THE DAIRY

Getting Good Butter.

Good butter, next to good bread, is the most important article of food, and as it is a three-times-a-day necessity on our tables, its proper making is of great importance. Successful butter-making depends most of all on cleanliness of stables, cows, milkers and pails, along with a clean, well-ventilated dairy room and utensils. Every one needs fat, and butter is the most wholesome as well as most agreeable way of taking it into the system.

Cream absorbs whatever odor surrounds it and then passes it on to the butter, so milk should not be kept in the kitchen where cooking is done, and especially if the men of the family have the habit of smoking there, as this gives it a very disagreeable taste. Butter made from well-ripened cream has the best flavor, and to obtain this ripening before the cream is so old as to become rancid, a 'starter" of a tablespoonful or two of thick sour milk is usually added to the new milk when set to raise.

Butter churned from perfectly sweet cream has less flavor, but some people prefer it. It is a mistake to churn butter at too high a temperature in order to make it come quickly, for it contains more buttermilk, is apt to be greasy and pale in color. If the cream must be kept for several days before churning, it should be in a cool place. If for any reason the churn is not perfectly sweet after thorough washing and scalding, rinse it well with cold lime-water.

Value of Calf.

In estimating the gross product of a cow it is customary to credit her with one calf a year valued at $5 to $10. A little clear thinking will reveal the fact that no such amount can properly be allowed the cow as a producer of wealth. The cow should be credited only with the value of her calf three days after birth. After that the calf is no longer the creation of the dam's eternal economy, but the product of feed that has a market value. After that time the cow's milk can be sold for cash in some form of dairy product. The average cost of production of milk in the United States is close to five cent sa quart. A husky calf will consume at least two gallons of milk a day to grow into a $10 veal at one month.

That it costs more to veal a calf than it will ordinarily bring is bad enough in itself and deserves deliberation on the part of the farmer who may not have given the matter of cost systems much thought. The point is that the calf is worth practically nothing until labor and capital have been put into him.

If any one doubts this statement let him try to sell an ordinary calf when it is three days old and see what it will bring. It takes time and effort and money to bring a calf to the point where it is productive. Its value at birth is potential rather than actual. It would be as reasonable to credit the cow with a yearling worth $40 as a month old calf worth $10.

A well bred, registered calf is worth a goodly sum at birth because the purchaser can feed it expensive milk, grain and hay and still make a profit on its ultimate value. An ordinary calf would eat so much before it became productive that only a thoughtless person would pay anything for it at the beginning of its career.

Hence a cow may properly be credited with the actual selling value of her calf before any money is invested in its development.

There are people who will not milk, whose habit it is to let the calves run with their dams on pasture with little labor or even superintendence. These same financiers usually place no value on their pasture because they do not pay cash for grass. Hence by a simple process of self-deception they regard the money received for their products as clear profit. This is a popular and fascinating way of thinking yourself rich.

POULTRY

Paying Old Hens.

Experience has convinced many that it pays in the ordinary farm flock to keep hens for three years before turning them off.

The greatest egg yield can be expected during the pullet year and many poultrymen advocate keeping them only for that length of time. They pay about as good returns for the work and expense given them during the succeeding two years in the average farm flock.

One of the big outlays of both time and capital in the poultry business is the raising of chicks. If the hens drop off laying in September or October and get busy once more early in the year, they can be carried through that period of rest much cheaper than pullets can be raised. So, since poultry is only a very profitable side-line with us, many believe the keeping of hens reduces the work of chicken-raising without materially reducing the income.

No doubt upon farms where pullets are scientifically cared for and forced for all they will produce they may not respond to such treatment a second season.

Most hens generally consider their year's work completed in September or early October. They are as carefully and generously fed during the molting season as when they are laying. An occasional bird begins laying in November, a few more during the next month, and by the first of February you can depend upon a generous basketful. With the Leghorns there seems to be no tendency toward over-fatness. The few that become broody as spring advances are "broken up" in a humane manner and are back on the nest with a "red face" in a few days.

They are given a free range and all the care vouchsafed the pullets, says a writer. Last year our hens made an average of 10 dozen per head. Many of these were laid during the months of cheap eggs, but not all by any means. During August they laid as heavily as in April, and August prices are not to be scorned. At that time they picked much of their living about the fields and grain stacks. It was very dry, so we supplied them with all the green food in the way of early cabbage and sprouted oats that they would consume. Abundance of food postponed the molt and kept them "on their job."

At the end of their third laying year they are sold at once. After that age hens seem more susceptible to disease and we consider it a risk to keep them longer. The secret of getting old hens to lay seems to rest in keeping them busy, giving free range, plenty of good food, an abundance of green stuff.

Baby Chick Business.

The general use of incubators has made it possible and profitable for many to engage in the day-old chick trade, which has become an important branch of the poultry business. This work may be done in the home in addition to the ordinary routine of duties, and is one way a nice income may be earned.

With proper precautions, hatching eggs may be safely sent journeys of a week or 10 days' duration, but not so with baby chicks. At the close of an incubator hatch some of the chicks are one or two days old and should not be sent more than a two days' journey. If properly packed, it is no cruelty to ship such a distance, for just before hatching the chick absorbs the yolk which furnishes enough sustenance for three or four days, and additional food given during these first days of the chicks' life is only injury.

On account of the limited distance chicks may be shipped, there is scarcely a neighborhood or town where one or more persons may not profitably engage in the hatching of chicks. Many people lack the time and equipment for the work, and prefer to furnish the eggs to be hatched for a stated sum or buy the chicks outright.

The purchaser must expect to pay a fair price for chicks from reliable strains of either bred-to-lay stock or from fancy exhibition breeders. Good sturdy chicks may be had for $15 per 100 and upward early in the season. Late-hatched chicks sell lower for they are not worth so much for winter layers, but may be used for a foundation flock if necessary. Conscientious breeders take pleasure in sending out chicks of real value, thus adding to the sum total of the poultry industry.

Eggs for Hatching.

First of all, eggs for hatching should be from strong, healthy hens, says a writer. A hen is not capable of producing a chick that will develop into a bird stronger than she herself was at the time the egg was laid. The eggs chosen should be average in size, neither too large nor too small. I like for them to average about 24 ounces to the dozen. Eggs from old hens are usually to be preferred to those from pullets. When beginning to lay, and for a time afterward, pullets lay eggs that are under the average in size. When the eggs become normal in size, it is usually safe to use them for incubation, especially in the case of birds of the smaller breeds. The eggs chosen should be uniform in size, shape and color.

Eggs should not be older than 10 days before they are placed in the incubator or under hens; in fact, much better results would be obtained if the eggs were no older than five days. While eggs four or five weeks old will sometimes hatch, the chicks from such eggs are usually disappointing—are hard to raise, and when grown, will likely prove to be weaklings.

White and brown eggs should never be incubated together for the reason that they need different heat and moisture requirements.

In holding eggs for incubation they should be kept in a room having a temperature of about 50 degrees F. If kept in a very low temperature, the germ may be killed or weakened. If subjected to a very high temperature, the germ will start to develop. Eggs being held for incubation should be turned daily.

LIVE STOCK

Value of Dipping.

Eradication of the tick is essential to the development of a sound agricultural system in the south. Land there is still cheap and much of it is making no money for anyone. The pasture season is long, feed can be produced at a minimum cost, and only inexpensive shelter is required.

The tick by compelling quarantines adds to the cost of getting cattle to outside markets. Ticky beeves cannot be transshipped and must go to immediate slaughter. Free cattle can be transshipped to markets where prices are higher or can be sold as feeders. The difference in price between ticky and free cattle runs from one-half to one cent a pound or $5 to $10 a head.

The tick kills imported or pure-bred stock and thus makes it hard for the tick-infested regions of the south to raise any but scrub cattle.

A yearling calf from a pure-bred bull and a native cow will weigh from 450 to 600 pounds. Such a calf is estimated to be worth $10 to $23 more than a calf from scrub stock.

A few swims through the arsenical dipping vat and the ticks are killed and your animal is worth $5 to $10 more, provided your neighbors join in and the county will dip its cattle and free itself from costly quarantine restrictions. Five cents' worth of arsenic per head is all it costs after the vat is built. A vat costs only $50 to $100 and will dip all the cattle as often as needed. The only other costs are driving the cattle to the vat and handling them in the bath.

Keep Old Sow.

Many swine raisers select their brood sows from the early spring litters and breed them in November and December for March and April farrow. These immature gilts are frequently bred to boars of their own age, which makes this practice all the more to be condemned. The Wisconsin station found that pigs from mature sows average 20 pounds heavier at eight months of age than the produce from gilts.

The farmer who breeds his gilts to farrow at 11 to 13 months old is the one who says that he cannot afford to keep old sows. He fattens the gilts as soon as they have weaned their litters, turning them off in September and selects another bunch of spring gilts to produce his next year's pig crop. By following this practice for a few years the size and vitality of the herd become impaired and the business unprofitable.

Keep the tried brood sow as long as she produces large litters of strong pigs. When it becomes necessary to replace the old sow, select a gilt from a large litter, feed her for growth rather than for fat, and don't breed her to farrow her first litter before she is 15 to 18 months old. A gilt bred at seven or eight months old cannot produce a strong litter and at the same time attain normal development without special care and it is questionable if such special attention is at all times profitable.

STOPPED SHORT

Taking Tonics, and Built up on Right Food.

The mistake is frequently made of trying to build up a worn-out nervous system on so-called tonics.

New material from which to rebuild used up tissue cells is what should be supplied, and this can be obtained only from proper food.

"I found myself on the verge of a nervous collapse, due to overwork, and study, and to illness in the family," writes a Wisconsin woman.

"My friends became alarmed because I grew pale and thin and could not sleep nights. I took various tonics, but their effects wore off shortly after I stopped taking them. My food did not seem to nourish me.

"Reading of Grape-Nuts, I determined to stop the tonics and see what a change of diet would do. I ate Grape-Nuts four times a day with cream, and drank milk also, went to bed early after eating a dish of Grape-Nuts.

"In about two weeks I was sleeping soundly. In a short time gained weight and felt like a different woman. Grape-Nuts and fresh air were the only agents used to accomplish the happy results." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE ORCHARD

Crops in Orchards.

Most farmers grow some crops between the trees for a few years at least. Potatoes, beans, cabbage and corn are used extensively. The tree rows are kept thoroughly cultivated. It is not uncommon to see a hay crop between the rows, but it is an unusual sight to see a young orchard planted and kept for any time within the sod.

A good many of the more progressive fruit men, who have kept records of expenses and sales on these various crops interplanted, have come to doubt the advisability of growing field crops in an orchard, and unless it is necessary for financial reasons, a considerable number are giving up the practice and simply keep all the soil between the rows thoroughly cultivated, except while cover crops are growing.

Concrete as Filling.

For filling cavities in trees concrete is commonly used. If properly mixed and put in with extreme care it is very satisfactory, but it is unyielding and if cracked by any means it is not easily removed. A more pliable filling is made of one part asphaltum to three to four parts sawdust.

Moisten the tools in crude oil. Stir the sawdust into the hot asphaltum until the desired consistency is reached. Distribute the sawdust, as added, evenly over the surface of the vessel to avoid boiling over. Apply to the cavities while still hot. They should be cleaned of all decayed wood and disinfected with blue vitriol (copper sulphate) before filling.

Fertilizer for Grapes.

Little light on the value of fertilizers for grapes is thrown by the New York station after five years' tests in several vineyards in the Lake Erie grape belt. The field experiments are so contradictory that no deductions can be drawn.

The investigations, however, are of value because they suggest that money is wasted when spent for fertilizers to be used in poorly drained vineyards, those that suffer frequently from winter colds or spring frosts, where insect pests are epidemic and uncontrolled, or where good care is lacking. It is certain in many instances that only one or a few of the elements of fertility are lacking in many vineyards.

The element most frequently lacking is nitrogen. The soil of many vineyards is very uneven in quality, and it becomes a problem for grape growers to make more uniform conditions in their vineyards.

Worming Trees.

If the trees have not been wormed, the sooner it is done now the better it will be. Go after the worms, particularly the peach trees. The best way to get them is to dig them out. Be careful not to girdle the tree, and be sure to disinfect the knife before going from one tree to another. This disinfecting will prevent the carrying of the germs of disease from one plant to another.

In apple, pecan and other trees where the borers go deeper into the wood the use of a pliable wire is recommended. Run this wire into the hole and kill the borer at the bottom. Sometimes it is advisable to pour about a teaspoonful of carbon bisulphide into the hole and plug up the hole with a piece of soap. Be careful when using the carbon bisulphide, as it is explosive when it comes in contact with a free flame as a match, lantern, or pipe. It is also poison, so do not leave it lying around.

THE GARDEN

Wood Ashes for Garden.

I have found wood ashes very valuable as an aid to the protection and growth of early vegetables, says a writer. One spring, when my beets were just peeping out of the ground, a frost killed all of them except a small portion of three rows.

Upon investigation I found that on this spot I had burned a pile of rubbish, after the ground was prepared and had neglected to scatter the ashes.

I took the hint and since then I save the ashes under shelter and use them to good advantage in my garden. In early spring I sow them upon the seed rows, after every rain, which prevents the soil from crusting and helps to dry out excess moisture.

Whenever a frost is imminent, after the plants begin to show up, I give them a good dressing of ashes, having first run a garden rake on either side of the rows, close to the plants, to make little ridges, which prevents the ashes from blowing away. I have found this sufficient protection for beets, carrots, lettuce and other early vegetables from the usual spring frosts.

Ashes not only protect these vegetables during the first stages of their growth, but also reduce the ravages of insects to a minimum, sweeten the soil, improve the quality and increase the yield. By planting early and using this method I generally have nice fresh spring vegetables on my table a week or more ahead of my neighbors.

Raising Strawberries.

A patch of strawberries, two or three rods square, will produce more fruit than a family of eight or ten can use. The work is just as easy and just as simple as growing tomatoes, cabbage or any other crop, says Frank E. Beatty, the great strawberry specialist in Farm and Home. Strawberry plants are set just the same as a tomato or cabbage plant, and after strawberry plants are set, there is little to do but cultivate and give them an occasional hoeing, just the same as for vegetables.

Strawberry plants are the hardiest of all plants and succeed in all soils and under all climatic conditions. The chief essentials are strong, fruitful plants, good drainage and plenty of manure.

Planting Vegetables.

J. S. Gardener, in charge of the vegetable work at the Missouri State University, in discussing the home vegetable garden at the annual meeting of the Missouri state horticultural society, said that when possible manure and plow deep in the fall, leaving the ground rough to be better acted on by the freezing and thawing during winter and spring and it can be made fine just before planting time. Do not arrange the crops in beds surrounded with walks, but plant in rows between which cultivation can be more economically performed either with a horse or wheel hoe. In addition walks would occupy a high per cent of the area. With wheel or hand hoe the rows can run the short way, but where a horse cultivator is to be used rows are better run the long direction of the garden.

There should be a variety of crops and successional plantings of some kind as sweet corn and beans. Companion cropping should be practiced by alternating rows of spinach and parsnips. The first matures early and is removed before the ground is covered by the other crop, which requires the full season. Radishes, lettuce, dwarf peas and early onions may be planted between rows of sweet corn, tomatoes, etc.

FARM BRIEFS

Chick grit is one of the foundations for good digestion. Sprinkle it plentifully over food.

For general utility purposes, the net profit in butter fat, added to the value of the calf, will determine the value of a cow.

Black knot of the plum and cherry causes black, irregular knots on the branches. When young, these knots are olive green, but eventually become black and somewhat like charcoal. It is especially severe on the plum. Cutting out and burning the knots, in addition to spraying, is recommended.

The attractive farmstead must always be kept in order. This means that the location of the buildings, fences and shrubbery should contribute to the attractiveness.

While breeding for size and uniformity of farm horses, don't neglect to give proper attention to the temperament of the sires and dams. Undesirable qualities in this respect are just as much to be avoided as those of undersize and ill-shape.

While training the colts use great judgment in the use of the whip. You cannot whip terror out of a colt.

Be careful that the brood mare does not slip, either in the yard or doing light work in harness.

It is wise to put a blanket on a fresh cow on cold days, while the doors are being opened and shut, if there is any danger of cold drafts.

Keep the eggs on their sides and turn twice daily before putting them into the incubator or under the hen.

Harrows, disks, and cultivators should all be looked over carefully. Dull harrows are very inefficient tools to use. The blades of the disk should be sharpened and the bearings should not be neglected. Renew them when necessary. Dull shovels on cultivators cannot be expected to do efficient work.

Kindness to your cows will pay in dollars and cents. The cow that is made a pet is sure to give more milk than one that isn't. So make it your business to pet all of your cows.

The cow gives her milk freely, but there her responsibility for the butter ceases. Therefore, when the butter is bad, do not blame it on the cow.

Don't let the manure pile leach off with the melting snow to the creek or down the road. Get the manure on the land where it is needed for next season's crop. Don't buy commercial fertilizer and let the manure lie in the yard.

Broody hens are more or less plentiful in March, according to the egg yields during the winter. But as there is generally considerable bad and cold weather this month, and as the nights are cold, care must be taken that the hens are thoroughly broody before giving them eggs, and that they are set in a good protected place.

If the bedding is used up, do not let the cows go without, but draw a few loads of sawdust. With clean platforms, this material will keep them from being soiled.

If the haymow or the feed bin begins to run low, don't scrimp on the feed. Better sell a cow, if you have to, in order to get more feed.

A farmer who thinks corn raising is too much work had better get off the farm before he is driven off. Interest, taxes and expenses will, sooner or later, eat up the home of a lazy farmer.

As soon as the sow begins to grow heavy, even if she isn't to farrow for six weeks or more, she should have a pen by herself. In this way you know what she eats. You know she is not robbed and crowded by a master mate.

Gasoline Engines

Prices B-u-s-t-e-d!

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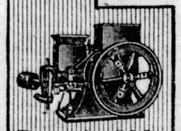

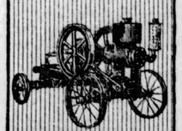

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Our stock includes every size and kind of engine—stationary, portable and direct-connected to pumps, saw rigs, feed mills, air compressors, electric light plants, etc. All our engines are brand new and in perfect condition. They are engines of nation-wide reputation. Made by big, reliable manufacturers.

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PRICES CHOPPED

10,000 NEW 1916 GALLOWAY SANITARY CREAM SEPARATORS

SPECIAL PROPOSITION Free now till GRASS—in addition to my new low prices. My way of opening new territory, as one separator sold in a neighborhood always sells from one to twenty more. Every GALLOWAY Separator is equal to if not better than other separators selling for $75 to $85. Users say "way ahead of others." I only ask one thing—before you buy a separator of any make, kind or any price, get my big book, pick out the separator you want, try it 30 to 180 times, at my expense. If you decide to keep it (you don't have to) I'll give you the choice of 6 open, fair and square selling plans and guarantee my separator for 10 years against defective workmanship and material and a $25,000 bank bond backs every sale. You take no chances.

MY NEW 1916, 250-PAGE BOOK FREE—Handsomely printed, beautifully illustrated in colors. Tells all about my 1916 Galloway Cream Separators, how I build them, my new low prices on 4 new sizes, my SELLING PLANS, cash or terms, etc. Write me today. SPECIAL PROPOSITION ON 10,000 GALLOWAY SANITARY CREAM SEPARATORS. Drop me a card. Separators are shipped from Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Paul or Waterloo.

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Low One Way and Round Trip Fares West

During March and April low one way fares, and on certain dates throughout the year low round trip homeseekers' rates will be in effect Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Kansas City and St. Louis and many other points to Northwestern points, thus giving the man in search of a good home an opportunity to visit the fertile and productive Northwest. The Northern Pacific Ry. announces the following rates: Low one way colonist fares daily March 25 to April 14, inclusive, to Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon points. Low one way settlers' fares, March 14, 21, 28, April 4, 11, 18 and 25 to Eastern and Central Montana points. Low round trip homeseekers' fares every first and third Tuesdays to North Dakota, Montana and Idaho points. For additional literature, rates and information write, call or phone L. J. Bricker, Gen. Imm. Agt., Railroad Bldg., 5th and Jackson Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

AUTO FREE

Agents Can Secure Free Car For Demonstrating.

We want representatives in every city, town, hamlet and rural section in the United States and Canada. Neither experience nor capital is necessary. If you will send us your name and address we shall send you full details telling you how you can secure free our new 1916 model five or seven passenger touring cars or two passenger roadster. This information will cost you nothing. Write today—do not delay—a postal card will do. Eclipse Motor Car Co., 801, C. Cass Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

60 BREEDS Valuable Poultry Book Free—New 196-page 22nd Annual Edition. Fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys—Northern raised, hardy, beautiful. Fowls, Eggs and Incubators, low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Write today for Free Book.
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Pain Paint Send 50c in stamps and we will send you a Bottle of Wolcott Pain Paint powders, with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, cools the parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents.
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Others Find Relief in Lubriol

Why Don't You Try It?

We realize as well as you do that there is no royal road to health. Different people often require different kinds of treatment for the same ills. But when it comes to headaches, nausea, stomach sickness, insomnia, liver and kidney troubles, doctors often trace the cause to auto-intoxication induced by neglect of the bowels and they prescribe white mineral oil for relief of such sufferers. If you are troubled with any of these disabilities the course is clear to you—white mineral oil will get at the very base of your woes—and the purest, most effective form of white mineral oil is

Trade-Mark.

Lubriol

Don't imagine that drugs and cathartics are going to help you. Beside Lubriol these are worse than nothing at all. Why? Because Lubriol restores the bowels to natural, easy, healthful action, while the good effects of drugs and cathartics are only temporary. Then, too, drugs and cathartics often saturate the system and become habitual, forming habits that many find worse than the original trouble. But Lubriol is a restorative. It restores the system to happiness. It works up to the effect after eliminating the cause. That is why doctors are so enthusiastic over the white mineral oil treatment. No matter how much you suffer, no matter how far your illness has progressed, you have not tried Lubriol if you despair. Try it—what Lubriol has done for so many others it should do for you. Lubriol's splendid advantage to the human race is that every user seems to benefit by it. Young, old, babies, aged men and women, find it a boon.

Now, what is your trouble? You don't sleep? You have headaches? Your digestion is bad? Pains in the joints or chronic dullness? The chances are that auto-intoxication is the cause. If so, constipation is the menace. Then you need Lubriol, you need it now, before matters get worse. "A stitch in time saves nine." Check the inroads of disease. Stop it short, get back to health and happiness. Send for a bottle of Lubriol.

Lubriol is tasteless and odorless.

It is pleasant to take.

You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers at 75 cents a pint bottle, shipped postpaid and guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Toledo Weekly Blade attests to the soundness of the Lubriol Laboratories' financial standing. Once you have tried Lubriol it will be a permanent institution in your home. Send for a bottle.

The Lubriol Laboratories

1439 Nicholas Building. Toledo, Ohio

UNFAITHFUL FRENCH WIFE DRAWS PRISON SENTENCE

Elopes With Chauffeur as Soldier Returns Crippled.

Paris, March 10.—Instead of the old tariff of five to ten dollars for matrimonial unfaithfulness, a Paris tribunal has passed on Blanche Carrion, unfaithful wife of a wounded soldier, a sentence of 15 days in prison and $20 fine.

"I was wounded thrice and they amputated my right arm," said Infantryman Carrion to the sympathetic tribunal. "When my wife heard it she exclaimed, 'Now I am free,' and ran away with a chauffeur ten years my junior."

The prosecutor said to the respondent: "You have failed in your duty as a wife and a French woman."

Resinol

certainly *does* heal eczema

In our file of reports, covering a period of twenty years, literally thousands of *physicians* tell How successful the Resinol treatment is for eczema and similar skin troubles. The first use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap usually stops the itching and burning, and they soon clear away all trace of the eruption. No other treatment for the skin now before the public can show such a record of professional approval.

Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 1, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

GOVERNMENT TO CONSERVE FOOD

Administration Plans for Internal Preparedness in Event of War.

Washington, March 13.—The United States, for the first time in its history, is actively preparing to conserve the nation's food supplies, it was learned today. To this end, a vigorou propaganda, conducted by various government departments, shortly will be launched.

Farmers will be urged to curtail to some extent the raising of cotton and other staple products and to use the ground for the production of food crops.

The government's action, it was said by a high official today, was decided on after an extensive study of conditions brought about by the European war. With the relations between this country and several nations straining towards the breaking point, it was felt that some action looking to internal preparedness should be taken.

The administration feels, it was said, that, in event of war with any of the first-class powers of the world, this government can count on no natioh to aid it.

Reorganize the Rough Riders; Call Colonel

El Paso, March 13.—An organization of about 50 men who served in Col. Roosevelts regiment of Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war, is being formed under Lieut. Bob Reinhart.

"I have sent a message to Colonel Roosevelt asking him to come back and lead the volunteer Rough Riders against Villa," said Lieut. Reinhart today.

Life for War Plotter.

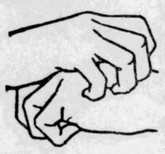
Windsor, Ont., March 8.—Charles Respa was convicted of dynamiting Canadian buildings by a jury at Sandwich, Ont., yesterday. The jury was out 15 minutes. Respa was sentenced to life imprisonment.

DO YOUR HANDS ITCH AND BURN

Because of Eczemas, Rashes, Chappings, Etc.? If So

CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA OINTMENT

Will afford instant relief and quickly heal even when all else has failed. On retiring bathe the hands freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry, and rub Cuticura Ointment gently into the skin for a few minutes. Wipe off surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper or leave it on and wear old gloves or soft bandage during night.



Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 14, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, March 5.—French regain part of Douaumont in Verdun struggle. German admiralty announces torpedoing of two armed French merchant vessels. Athens reports wounding of Enver Pasha by an assassin in Constantinople.

MONDAY, March 6.—The Moewe, German raider, slips into German port with $250,000 in gold captured from enemy ships. Zeppelins raid England, killing 13. Russians take offensive along most of the front.

TUESDAY, March 7.—German warships cruise off Holland. New Russian army lands at Atina, on Black sea coast, for drive at Trebizond. Germans at Verdun capture Forges in drive against French.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.—Mobs in anti-war riot in Constantinople kill German soldiers. A. J. Balfour, first lord of admiralty says 1,000,000 tons have been added to British navy since beginning of war. Germans advance on flanks at Verdun.

THURSDAY, March 9.—French retake village west of Meuse in Verdun battle. Russians advance on Trebizond. Premier Salandra wins vote of confidence from Italian chamber for conduct of war against Austria.

FRIDAY, March 10.—Germany declares war on Portuguese republic. British relief column advances to within seven miles of surrounded British force at Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia.

SATURDAY, March 11.—Germans capture section of Bois des Corbeaux to west of Meuse at Verdun. Relief force in Mesopotamia compelled to fall back from within seven miles of Kut-el-Amara to Tigris river. Mines on east coast of England sink two small British warships.

Forests, Hill, River, Disappear at Verdun

Paris, March 9.—Artillerymen on both sides are living up to the reputation already established for the battle of Verdun as the greatest artillery duel of the war. Many sectors of the French front on Sunday and Monday last received an average of 100,000 shells in 12 hours. Whole woods were reduced to kindling material. The little river at Forges disappeared altogether having been dammed in half a dozen places and 30 feet of the crest of hill 213 near Forges was blown away.

ADMITS ALLIANCE IS "IN POLITICS"

Secretary of German-American Order Says It Will Work in Campaign.

Philadelphia, March 8.—The National German-American Alliance, an organization of 2,000,000 voters, intends to use its influence in the coming presidential campaign. This admission was made yesterday afternoon by A. Godshe, confidential secretary to Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, president of the alliance.

In an interview following the sudden departure of Dr. Hexamer for Chicago, Mr. Godshe said that the alliance did advise and petition its members in political matters.

Dr. Hexamer, after denying the charges that the National German-American Alliance is behind the Gore and McLemore resolutions and that the organization is promoting a propaganda to control the national Republican convention and hopes to defeat President Wilson, promised to make a formal statement, but left the city without doing so.

Might Favor Wilson.

When first questioned, Mr. Godshe denied the alliance took active interest in political affairs. Later, however, he said that in case Wilson should run against either Roosevelt or Root, the alliance would favor Wilson.

Dr. Hexamer, before his departure, denied any effort on the part of the alliance to control the Republican convention or to elect a pro-German President.

"Furthermore," said he, "I know nothing of any plot for a German lobby to work at Washington."

Dr. Hexamer admitted that the alliance was supporting a propaganda to have Americans warned off ships of belligerent nations, to have an embargo declared on contraband of war and to prevent federal reserve banks from subscribing to foreign loans.

Washington, March 8.—A sweeping congressional investigation of the charges published by the New York World Tuesday that the National German-American Alliance has conspired to force passage of warning resolutions through congress will be ordered if the administration forces in congress are diplomacy' in congress against the able to control the situation.

According to charges made by the World in a copyright article the alliance, the chief offices of which are in New York city, has a congressional program calling for legislation that would force refusal by the United States of passports to Americans who travel on the ships of the belligerents; an embargo on exportation of all contraband of war, and prohibiting federal reserve banks from subscribing for war loans.

In addition, it also charges the alliance planned to control the next Republican national convention and eventually to defeat President Wilson for the presidency.

"This latest campaign of 'German President,'" says the World article, began after the exposure of the Dr. Albert documents showing a plan to terrorize American opinion into prohibition of the munitions traffic. Koelble had been to Europe and returned with a new idea. The pro-German propaganda was to be disguised as an anti-English one. Then a confidential circular was sent out to prominent German-Americans providing for a secret organization of German-American voters to act as a unit in politics 'for the purpose of influencing President, senators and members of congress and electing those friendly to us.'

"Then came the adoption of the 'Wisconsin idea' of Professor Leo Stern of Milwaukee for controlling the Republican national convention. Stern declared that the German-Americans had been promised 10 delegates out of Wisconsin's 26, and that 'the sure way' would be to have 'a quarter to a third of distinguished German-Americans' in the Republican convention. National organization was planned to deliver all the German Democrats, as well as the German Republicans, to the candidate there named. Roosevelt and Root were, of course, to be barred as Republican candidates.

Clark Boom Revived.

"As a sort of backfire, former Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis suggested that a Champ Clark boom be started in New York by 'non-German Democrats.' Shortly afterward the Champ Clark boom was revived in Washington. Altogether, the efforts of 'German diplomacy' seemed to have been fairly comprehensive. They included making all possible trouble for Mr. Wilson in his own party, but mainly relied on getting control of the Republican national convention, with the selection there of a candidate more or less pledged to the German views of the European conflict, and the defeat of Wilson by a wholesale delivery of the 'German vote.'"

Majority Leader Kitchin today emphatically denied he had been influenced in the slightest degree by anyone in the position he has taken, that Americans should not be permitted to take passage on armed belligerent vessels.

BLAMES WILSON IN POWER GRAB

Pinchot Declares President Could Have Averted Passage in Senate.

Washington, March 10. — Gifford Pinchot last night issued a statement declaring the senate's action Wednesday in passing the new Shields water power bill the worst assault on the rights of the people committed in congress in many years. Mr. Pinchot put the blame squarely on President Wilson's shoulders.

"This special interest bill," he said, "could not have been passed if the administration had opposed it. The administration could have stopped it at any time. It is the most serious attack upon conservation since the effort to turn Alaska over to the Guggenheims was blocked in 1910."

The former chief forester asserted the Shields bill is so drawn that it will be impossible for the people ever to regain control of their property once it has been leased to private corporations.

Opposition to the measure has developed in the house.

Splendid Laxative for Elderly People

Has Been Prescribed by Well Known Physician for Many Years.

The infirmities of age are especially manifest in a tendency to constipation, and call for treatment that will afford relief in an easy, natural manner. The rapid action of cathartic remedies and purgatives that shock the system should be avoided, more especially as the relief they offer is only temporary and is usually more than offset by disturbance to the vital organs caused by their violent action.

Nearly thirty years ago Dr. W. B. Caldwell, Monticello, Ill., prescribed a compound of simple laxative herbs that has since become the standard household remedy in thousands of homes. It acts easily and gently, yet with positive effect, without griping or other pain or discomfort. Mrs. Rachel Allen, Galesburg, Kans., is seventy-one years old, and after using a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, wrote that it had done her a world of good and that she intends to keep it in the house always.

Druggists sell Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for fifty cents a bottle. It is a splendid remedy and should be in every home. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

MRS. RACHEL ALLEN

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

CHAPTER X.

The Trail of a War Party.

Before the sun's rays touched the summit of the bluff we were climbing the sides of the ravine, with light packs on our sholders. Brady led the way, tireless and watchful, his long rifle held ready in the crook of his arm, his alert eyes searching out the ground ahead. Behind him lumbered Schultz, heavy-footed, and grumbling Dutch oaths at every misstep, yet somehow managing to keep up; while I brought up the rear, my gaze intent on the surrounding ridges. There was no trail. Yet we kept our course to the northwest, as directly as the nature of the ground would permit, and pressed forward hour after hour without the exchange of a word. The forest growth thickened perceptibly beyond the crest, but the underbrush largely disappeared, and our progress was rapid. Brady seldom hesitated, but the Dutchman was a slow walker, not from any lack of strength, but from sheer awkwardness, and I was frequently obliged to order the guide to less exertion. He looked about at the figure behind, a quizzical smile in his gray eyes, but took slower pace without answering. Indeed I have no recollection of his speaking once during the entire course of the day, not even while sitting, pipe in mouth, watching the breathless Schultz prepare food. It was at this occupation that the latter demonstrated his real worth, his cooking, to my notion, making full amends for any lack of marching ability. However, in spite of the hard traveling, and the required rest, we must have covered 20 miles that first day, meeting with no adventures worthy of record, and noting no signs of Indian prowlers. We camped that night on a small island of the Mohican, as near as I could determine from my rough map.

The three following days were largely a repetition of the first, but the Dutchman seemed to travel somewhat better as he grew accustomed to the woods, and the nature of the country exhibited some slight change. The forest growth was all about yielding only narrow vistas even from the hill summits. We merely looked forth over leagues of tree tops stretching to the horizon, and pressed forward through dark, gloomy aisles, into which the light of the sun seldom penetrated. Yet that third day of travel brought us occasionally into little openings, green with grass, and flower strewn, restful and inviting after long hours of grim forest shadow. Once we skirted the shore of a lake, the overhanging trees reflected in the margin of blue water. We saw much of wild game, but shot little, fearful that we were not alone in the wilderness. At night we rested far back from the embers of the campfire, snugly hidden away in some covert. Lying there in silence, staring about in the black night, listening to the mysterious noises of the forest—the rustling of leaves high above, the crackle of a twig under the paw of some prowling creature—I grew to realize more definitely our loneliness and the terror of our mission. We were but three men, already plunged deep into the verty heart of the hostile country, helpless, except for the few weapons in our hands. To be sure there was as yet no open declaration of war, perhaps would not be, yet this in no way lessened our immediate peril; for irresponsible bands of young warriors drawn indiscriminately from a dozen tribes, eager for distinction, crazed with blood-lust, roamed across this neutral ground, making swift forays on exposed settlers or attacking stray hunting parties of whites. Scarcely a week passed but stories of such outrages reached the Ohio, curdling the blood and causing many an oath of vengeance. Nor was the fault altogether with the red-man. Scarcely less savage indeed were the irresponsible white rangers of those dark woods, Indian haters, rough borderers, with whom fighting was a trade. In truth, murder and outrage lurked everywhere, in spuite of a pretense at peace, and every league of forest might hide a lurking enemy.

Yet for three days we encountered nothing to alarm. Brady purposely kept away from all trails, trusting implicitly to his instinct as a woodsman to discover a safe passage. Twice we crossed faint traces leading north and south, but we paused only long enough to determine the length of time since the last party had passed, and then plunged aside again into the untrodden wilderness. Even as he pushed rapidly forward, his keen, searching eyes seemed to read every faint sign; not a broken twig or disturbed grass blade escaping scrutiny. The woods were to him an open book, to be hastily scanned and ever after remembered. I believe he could have followed our trail backward, step by step, recalling in sequence each hillock or distorted tree. Every sound, every occurrence of nature had its meaning—the flapping of bird wings above, the moss on the tree trunks, the skurrying of hares among the underbrush, the murmur of distant water—and all brought some message to his alert ears and served as guidance. Not till then did I know what woodcraft really meant, nor how keen became the sense of these silent men whose lives were passed in the wilderness. I observed his skill with increasing amazement—his certainty of direction, his swift decision, an unerring instinct. At night I questioned him, and his brief answers only served to convince me what little things served his purpose—things that more civilized men would pass by unnoted, yet which to his mind, trained by years of woodcraft, meant everything. He possessed the instincts of the wild, the subtlety of the savage, born of constant peril and loneliness.

One night, when we camped in the thick mazes of oak trees, he told me bits of his life, chary of speech as ever, and merely giving glimpses here and there, in short drawling sentences, in response to my questioning. I had to piece these together as best I could; yet by persistent interrogation drew forth enough to make me better understand. Born in the Blue Ridge, of pioneer parents, who were killed in a raid of Shawnees when he was 12 years old, he was held in the Indian villages until he was 16, and then recaptured by a party of Kentucky riflemen. From then on he had lived the life of a border hunter, in constant movement and danger; had taught himself to read and write; had been with Clark to the Illinois, and passed months at a time among the tribes, or alone in the wilderness. Three times he had run the gauntlet, and once had been tied to the stake, only to be saved by a French renegade whom he had befriended in Vincennes. All this, of personal interest, I had fairly to drag from him, but he spoke more freely of the famous border men he had met and associated with—of Boone and Kenton, McCray and Clarke; of Sevier, beside whom he had borne rifle at King's mountain, and Zane. His mind was well stored with tales of these men, their exploits and adventures, and he told them with a simple gayety which gave them new zest. Sitting there, with the firelight on his face and revealing his long iron- gray hair and beard, calmly telling of adventures which made me shudder, he seemed like a man from another world. And I remained there on guard, watching while he slept, reviewing again what he had just told me so simply, with every nerve throbbing, and my eyes peering about in the dark woods, terrorized by every sound that disturbed the silence of the night.

Once, when we forded a considerable stream, which I think now must have been the Vermilion, we came upon the blackened remains of a campfire, apparently deserted but a few hours before. Brady examined it with great care, trailing the party to the river bank and then making a wide circuit of the woods before he finally returned satisfied.

"Less than three hours gone," he said soberly, "and traveling north."

"Do you know who they were?" I asked. "How many were in the party?"

To Be Continued.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

In stress and trouble the women of a nation are always to be counted upon. In this country few of our women escape the weakening troubles peculiar to their sex.

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Every woman should be careful that the liver is active and the poisons are not allowed to clog the system—get rid of these poisons by taking a vegetable laxative occasionally—such as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do not gripe and will not harm the most delicate system.

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BIG NAVY'S COST $1,500,000,000

Admiral Fletcher Tells Congressmen Annual Upkeep Would Be $760,000,000.

Washington, March 9.—Approximately $1,500,000,000 for new ships and an annual upkeep charge of $760,000,000 is what Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet, estimates it would cost to carry out the navy general board's recommendation that the American navy should equal the most powerful fleet afloat by not later than 1925.

The admiral's estimate was given in testimony before the house naval committee. Representative Callaway, who brought out the statement, called attention to published reports that Great Britain had added nearly 1,000,000 tons to her fighting ships since the war began.

He was asked if situation was not "hopeless." Admiral Fletcher thought not, adding that, judging by its great wealth, the United States could well afford to give its interests the same protection that other nations thought necessary.

Representative Hensley asked if a race in building warships or in any other military preparation between two nations had not invariably led to war. Admiral Fletcher said no, and expressed the opinion that failure to prepare was merely making certain that a nation must surrender its rights.

Representative Callaway asked if it was not reasonable to assume that the European war would end within a year or a year and a half at most. Admiral Fletcher thought it would, and added that he believed the close of the war would see the greatest opportunity in history for the success of an international disarmament or limitation of armament agreement. He insisted, however, that the United States could not afford to put off its navy building on that account.

"Why not put all our energies into completing ships already authorized," Representative Callaway asked, "and so far as new building is concerned await the conclusion of the war?"

Admiral Fletcher repeated his statement that the hope of disarmament agreement was too vague to build upon.

Representative Oliver asked if anything had developed within the last two years to shake Admiral Fletcher's faith in heavy armored ships as the main strength of a navy. He asked particularly if high explosive shells had made armor less trustworthy.

"There has been no development in high explosive shells worth mentioning in that time," Admiral Fletcher replied.

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Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7316—Ladies' Apron.

This apron is almost a dress. It is slipped on over the head, through a long neck opening. The short sleeves are in one with the front and back sections of the apron. There are patch pockets and a belt of contrasting material. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 7611—Misses' Dress.

Suitable for all soft materials in this charming frock. It has a loose waist, gathered in front and back, along the shoulders. The center front closing is adjustable and may be made either tightly closed or open. The sleeves are loose and end in a deep cuff, at the wrist. The skirt is a one-piece gathered model, with a tuck about half way down. A second material could be pieced on at this point, for alteration purposes. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

No. 7536—Ladies' Dress.

Plain and practical, this dress has a side front closing, with a high, flare collar at the sides and back of the plain, high neck. The long sleeves are fitted and finished without a cuff, unless shortened. The skirt has a deep yoke, below which are three gores having a small underlaid pleat at each side seam and a side front closing. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure.

No. 7605—Ladies' Waist Blouse.

Made in the simplest manner possible, this blouse slips on over the head, the neck opening being cut down a little, to make it large enough. There is a medium size collar as a neck finish. The low shoulder joins the plain sleeve, which is loose, and either full length or shorter. The side seams are open at the hips and laced, and there is a band trimming around the bottom. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

No. 7612—Child's Set.

In this set we have first a suit of rompers, made with opening down the back and across the waist and also along the inseam of the legs. There is also a petticoat, with tab, in envelope style, from back to front, between the legs, and there is a pair of small drawers which button along the inseam and are mounted on a band. The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 6 years.

No. 7643—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This style is excellent for plain colors in serge, gabardine and similar materials and also for plaids and stripes. The dress closes at the front and has short sleeves and a round collar at the neck.

No. 7623—Ladies' Waist.

All the new materials are soft, and such a waist as this is ideal for them. It is quite full in both front and back, with plain center front, and with side front closing. The high neck has a high collar, with turnover edge. The sleeves are long and are full from the shoulder. They are finished with an ornamental cuff. Cotton voile, chiffon, organdie and various other lightweight novelties are appropriate. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

No. 7668—Ladies' Waist.

Cut in size 36 to 44 inches, bust measure. A perfectly plain waist, and yet there are interesting touches of detail that will set off the garment, when made up, more than the picture shows. The full blouse has front closing and so deftly does the insertion outline this closing that we see an inset vest suggested.

The Blade Book of Fashion

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

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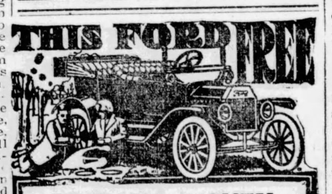

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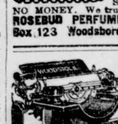

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Fearless peace is the only kind worth having.

Sometimes the minority is louder than the majority.

Against the clammy statement of the Yale professor, that a baby has a cash value of $90, every young mother knows her baby is worth its weight in sunbeams.

This is no year for anemic presidential booms.

America should be made a lonesome place for any citizen who is not all-American all the time.

International law should be a sensible law. Anyway, it was made when nations were supposed to be in their right mind.

A New York writer says prohibition would mean the end of poetry. Possibly he is thinking of Poe and forgetting Longfellow, Bryant and Whittier.

Short skirts soon must go. They are too sensible.

This is no time to discuss the question—Why is a dog's nose cold? It is a matter to be settled when the world is at peace.

There is nothing significant in the decrease of women's vote in Chicago. The men's vote often fluctuates.

A Pittsburgh man, who could either drink or let it alone, consumed four quarts of whisky in seven hours. He's in dry territory now.

To know on which side one's bread is buttered is the beginning of wisdom.

Once upon a time George Washington expressed a wish to see the whole world at peace, with all the inhabitants thereof loving brothers. It was a magnificent dream.

"What is beautiful is good," says a poet. He can't prove it by the Ben Davis.

An old maid in a small town, where everybody knows her age, must simply grin and bear it.

The conscience of a tax dodger probably becomes so discouraged at times that it feels like giving up.

One reason more men do not save money is because they don't think of it seriously until they are broke.

A St. Louis man has an original notion about peace. He proposes raising a vast sum of money for the purpose of bribing invading soldiers. Henry Ford is the man he wants to see.

On the theory that it takes all kinds of people to make a world, there may be men in this country who would vote for Henry Ford for President.

Taking Verdun "at any cost" is expensive.

'Twould be interesting to know how many "wife's relations" Solomon, in all his glory, had.

Even the kaiser might not be able to inspire the Turks to go in and try to win at any cost. They could never get his viewpoint.

A man who kicks a horse in the ribs ought to be made to repeat the kick from behind.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Move to amend by making him kick a mule from behind.

One can never tell from the thumb prints who made the pie.

Maybe we shall have to wait for the unprejudiced historian to tell us which side won in the various battles of the present war.

Comprehension, though often painfully slow, always comes. The Columbia State says it is just beginning to understand why the jackass was picked as the Democratic emblem.

At times one gets the idea that all the old hoss trading talent has gone into baseball.

Perhaps the caricaturists had prophetic visions when they first gave to President Wilson that exaggerated lower jaw.

A smile is an open-faced laugh.

Something to worry about: Triplets occur in every seventy-nine hundred births.

Patriotism is the only ism that can make goose pimples creep up the true American spine.

Are you taking your rhubarb pie regularly?

Human flesh, says a Wisconsin scientist, is the most digestible. Even so, we know of nobody who would care to eat a cannibal.

Among new reforms is an incipient movement to have women quit darning socks, but we have a fancy that mother love will be among the barbedwire entanglements in the way.

When all other dyes are exhausted there'll still be blackberry jam.

President Wilson couldn't be criticized if he had an occasional wish that somebody—mentioning no names—might be "knocked into a cocked hat."

There must be little hope left in the hearts of soldiers who are compelled to fight behind a wall of dead comrades.

An interesting conclusion, following mature thought, by the Ohio State Journal: "Save for the accident of sex, Senator Gore probably would have been a neighbor woman."

The Bosses or the Colonel.

Unless the standpatters in the Republican party act with unbelievable stupidity, the presidential nominee at Chicago will lead a solid and united fight against the Democratic candidate. That fact is made clear by the statement issued by Colonel Roosevelt.

His declaration that he is not a candidate and that he will not seek or permit his friends to seek for him the nomination, makes it sure that personal or selfish interests will have no part in his political activities during the coming campaign, and his evident intention to interpose no objections to a consolidation of Progressive and Republican party strength blazes a straight and plain path back to the Republican fold for his followers and himself.

But the former president, it is equally plain, has no shadow of thought of consenting to a surrender of the Progressive party to the old standpat machine. He doesn't intend to thrust his neck into the Barnes and Penrose collar. He will expect and exact the square deal from the Republican national convention, and he is in better position than at any time since 1913 to insist upon such a square deal. Roosevelt has grown rapidly in popular strength during the last eighteen months. His power, waning after the party split of four years ago, is waxing again. He will be a tremendous factor in the fall campaign, and if the Republican party acts in wisdom, it will cashier the bosses and enlist the Colonel.

The Price of Watchful Waiting.

The common Mexican has no comprehension of the size and resources of the United States. He has no conception of the latent anger in the American people. He forms his judgments simply from appearances.

And what have those appearances been? The American soldier on the border is a mere walker of beats and policer of camps, under orders to avoid taking reprisals against Mexican head hunting. The United States is soft, easy, a poor-spirited nation, afraid to protect its own citizens, guard its own public property. By all the Mexican standards, the only people capable of dealing with Mexican brigandage, swift to punish house-burning, horse-stealing and murder, have been the Texas Rangers. There have been as many reasons for the Mexicans to feel contempt for the American nation as there have been reasons for their acquiring respect for the state of Texas.

The Villista attack on Columbus, N. M., was the logical development of our Mexican policy.

The President, whether he will or no, will have to abandon this mushy, soft-spoken, spineless policy. For it will not work with the Mexican character. To men of Villa's stamp—which is the Mexican type—the policy is only an invitation to cross the border, burn a town, drive away cavalry mounts and use American civilians and soldiers for target practice.

Canadians Denounce War Profiteering.

"Profiteering" is not to be found in any standard dictionary. The word has been coined, evidently, by Canadian newspapers to describe a traffic which has been demonstrated to be exceedingly unpopular.

When it was disclosed that a member of the Ontario legislature made a profit of $1,800 on war horses sold by farmers to the Dominion, he resigned his seat and gave the money to an Overseas battalion from his county.

To fill the vacancy, the Canadians ordered what they call a by-election. The profiteering legislator, a Conservative, believing that he had made complete restitution and amends, was himself again a candidate, but was defeated decisively by the candidte of the opposing Liberals. Canadian newspapers report that scenes of great enthusiasm followed the election, and that the successful candidate was placed on a chair and carried shoulder high through the streets of the town of Brampton.

It was conceded that the Liberal could not have been elected but for the support of the Conservatives who voted a rebuke to war profiteering at the expense of the government in its time of need, by a grasping legislator and representative of the people.

The Romance Wont Come Back.

From the southland comes the announcement that the golden days of the Mississippi River commerce are about to return. Beginning some time in April a line of thirty-eight steel power barges will be placed in service between St. Louis and New Orleans.

In ante-bellum days the Mississippi was the great north and south highway of commerce. With the development of rail lines, the river traffic became almost negligibly small. In recent years it has increased some. Promoters of the new barge line are confident that they can carry many kinds of freight in successful competition with the railroads.

The business may come back, but the old river days romance are gone forever. The new life on the Mississippi doubtless could be described more adequately by the editor of an official organ of Wall street than by Mark Twain, for the boats are to be operated for economy and efficiency strictly and rigidly.

So there will be no thrilling races around the bend. Gone will be the tall double funnels belching wood smoke. In place there will be a little vent for the exhaust of a smelly oil engine.

Look for the big paddle wheels? Gone, too; replaced by twin screws. Hear the burly mate swearing at a troop of negro deck hands? No. A whirring crane, driven by electricity is on the job instead, while up on the texas, somewhere you'll hear the sizzle and snap of a wireless outfit flashing the purser's report of profits to the corporation's New York office.

No, only the golden days of cash; not of romance, are coming back on the Mississippi.

Saved by the War.

It is no slanderous charge that the European war came as a Godsend to those responsible for the near-free trade tariff.

The Underwood law had been in operation only five months. Yet in that short period, thousands of factories had been closed, thousands of others had been compelled to work with reduced forces. A new and alarming competition for American agriculture—which had enjoyed only a few short years of prosperity—had been created. Shipping, rail and water, was depressed. There was little constructive work going on when the war broke out. The country was facing a winter of unemployment. The surplus in the treasury was fading away. The law had lowered the revenues to a point where government expenditures exceeded income.

And not the least extravagant of Democratic promises had been realized.

Then the lid blew off in Europe. Industry in America was hit a new blow. Stock markets closed and money tightened into a hard knot. We lost, almost instantly, the trade with the Central Empires. Trade wih the nations whose ships kept the sea was badly disorganized. The outbreak of war completed in a few weeks what the Underwood tariff was taking its leisure to perform.

The Democrats at Washington lost no time in seizing upon the war as a golden opportunity. They gave the devil more than his due. They accused the war of doing not only what a great war like this was bound to do, but also what the Underwood tariff was engaged in doing, namely, enveloping us in industrial depression. They went even farther. New taxes were established and called war taxes. The responsibility for a condition which couldn't have been avoided short of a new revision of the tariff, was impudently placed on the warriors abroad.

It is a fact proved by the records that if there had been no war, the winter of 1913-14 would have seen the establishment of bread lines and soup kitchens. We would have had to stand for war taxes under another name. It would have been patent to all, possibly confessed by all, that the Underwood tariff was a failure.

Make Them Pay Up.

At the outbreak of the European war, thousands of Americans were stranded in Europe. The United States government, through congress, appropriated $2,750,000 from which these persons were privileged to borrow. They were required only to give their personal notes, which ranged from $1 to $1,000. Thousands took advantage of the opportunity to obtain funds to pay passage to America, and for other necessities. Many have returned the money to the government. Many more, well able to do so, have failed to repay the loan. They take the position, doubtless, that it is perfectly legitimate to beat the government, even though the government has been their personal benefactor in time of stress.

Now Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is bringing suits against the delinquents. The names of 2,000 least justified in delinquency have been made public. Though this policy has not been announced definitely, it is indicated that no actions will be filed against those debtors who are in financial straits, and who would suffer as a result.

As for the others—well, make them pay up, with interest.

Twenty-four-Hour Clocks Adopted.

From now on, 12 o'clock at night will be termed by the telegraph and telephone authorities in Denmark as 24 o'clock; 1 o'clock p. m. will be known as 13 o'clock, and so on until 24 o'clock, which is midnight, says a United States consular report. In this reform, Denmark is following Norway, Sweden and Russia.

On shipboard, in the old sailing days, the custom of dividing the twenty-four hours into six periods, or watches, of four hours each, was adopted as a matter of convenience. It has been abandoned on lake boats.

Many years ago, when the division of the day into two twelve-hour periods was made, that, also, was a matter of convenience. When reference was made to any hour it was supposed usually to be directed to the day period, between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. There were no street lights; even candles for home illumination were scare and only witches, thieves and the devil were expected to be abroad at night.

With the advent of modern night life under electric glare, it is necessary to specify a. m. or p. m. in connection with almost every event except a masquerade ball, and even that frequently continues far into the a. m. The multiplicity of a. m. and p. m. is often confusing, especially on intricate railroad and steamship time cards.

Have not Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway blazed the way for an advantageous change, even though it might take a few weeks to become accustomed to dining at 18:30 and retiring at 22 or thereabouts?

A hundred girls in Patterson N. J., chased a burglar ten blocks. If hobble skirts don't come back that burglar will reform.

Sport Up in the Air.

Aviation will find many new opportunities after the close of the war, is the prediction of a writer in the Aerial Age Weekly. He asserts with confidence that week-end vacations up in the air will become popular, if not universal, and that aerial taxi lines will come to be looked upon as quite the ordinary thing.

In support of his contention, the writer brings a great array of statistics tending to show that aviation, under the impelling necessities of war, has made more progress in eighteen months than the development of the automobile made in the ten preceding years.

At the close of the war, it is pointed out, 50,000 trained aviators will be without occupation and a hundred air ship factories with large production will be left without a market unless flying is cheapened and popularized.

If this prediction comes anywhere near of fulfillment, it is to hoped that all the automobile speed maniacs who violate the laws, jeopardize their own lives and the safety of everybody and everything on the road, will take to the air. There will be no air ship speed laws, for high speed is an element of safety in flying. One of the problems to be solved is that of starting and alighting at less speed.

A Period of Lustrous Babies.

There is a radiant quality about the baby of today. He is so clean, so polished, that he looks as if he would shine in the dark, as no doubt he does for his mother. The germ that would attack him would have as much trouble getting a foothold, supposing it made the attack from the outside, as a man in a pair of new shoes has in negotiating a sleet-covered pavement. It would simply slide off.

Probably the chief beneficiary of the new sanitary sciences is the baby. He is guarded against bacteria as Verdun is guarded against Teutonic enemies. There are special guardians of his food supply. There are expert advisers as to his teeth, his eyes, his "tummy." A number of soaps are made for him alone, unguents and essences, powders and salves. Pains are taken to provide him with a maximum amount of pure air, to keep his body at just the right and comfortable temperature.

Baby Week is a glorification of the infant. It is, at the same time, a glorification of sanitation.

MUST INTERVENE, EDITORIALS SAY

Time for Quibbling Passed With Murders at Columbus, Editors Declare.

Intervention in Mexico and the punishment of Villa for the murder of Americans in his raid upon Columbus, N. M., is the central theme running through the editorials in America's leading daily newspapers today. This is what they say:

NEW YORK WORLD—Nothing less than Villa's life can atone for the outrage at Columbus, N. M. Every drop of American blood shed at Columbus is on his hands. The Mexican Government, in spite of the efforts of Carranza, has proved to be unable to cope with the situation, and so the duty of effective action devolves upon the United States.

An Act of War.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—It is time to put an end to this shameful farce of enforcing American rights against Mexican assassins. Killing Americans on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande simply because they are Americans is a breach of treaty. Killing Americans on this side of the Rio Grande by organized bodies of Mexicans is an act of war.

NEW YORK TIMES—The paramount duty of our government is to its own citizens, and we cannot afford to make this latest Mexican outrage a matter for extended parley and negotiations. It is a most deplorable situation, and it has developed in a critical hour, but the national duty cannot be avoided. The important question now is not what Carranza thinks, but what he can do promptly, without cavailing, to capture the murderers, punish them, and stop all lawlessness in that part of the country which adjoins ours.

Swift Action Needed.

NEW YORK HERALD—Swift action is needed, not only because the outrage against the United States calls for quick punishment, but for other and broader reasons. The old regime, the excesses and greediness of which brought about the fall of the Diaz dictatorship, is ready to pounce down on Mexico—indeed, is alrealy pouncing.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD—It is difficult to see how armed intervention in Mexico can be longer avoided—not intervention in the political affairs of that country, but intervention for self-protection. The affair at Columbus, New Mexico, was indubitably an act of war.

Our territory has been violated and American citizens have been murdered in their own homes. The invaders have fought American troops and killed and wounded a large number. This is war and when war is made on the nation the nation must defend itself.

Intervention Inevitable.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Intervention is inevitable. It should come without delay. The better class of Mexicans would welcome it. Intervention would bring peace, justice and an orderly progress that the Mexican masses have never known. But apart from any benefit to Mexico, and the Mexicans, intervention is a necessity to the tranquility and security of the United States. If our government is not yet awake to this the American people will wake it. Intervention must come. It should come now.

CHICAGO STAATS-ZEITUNG—President Wilson without doubt now will be compelled, by the force of circumtances, to intervene. But whatever may be his attitude in the future he will have to bear the responsibility for having materially contributed to the complete deterioration of Mexican conditions by his lack of energy and backbone and by his meek policy of watchful waiting.

Sunday School

WHEN A BRAND BECOMES A BEACON

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 19 Is "Philip and the Ethiopian."—Acts 8:26-40.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Boys who like war stories will find themselves introduced to the most wonderful battle front of the present conflict by this Sunday school lesson. The episode of Deacon Philip and the Ethiopian eunuch, one of the familiar incidents of the Bible, had its setting on a desert near Gaza, a spot now alive with all the activity and confusion and tumult of military encampment.

At the time of our lesson story it was an uncultivated solitude, where quiet and leisurely religious discussion between wayfarers seemed most appropriate; now that same territory is overrun with Ottoman troops and their German leaders.

The scream and toot and puffing of locomotives and the rattle of troop trains over the new railroad that has been built down through this lower end of Palestine to Beersheba, may be heard today where the Ethiopian eunuch's camels stepped softly and quietly two thousand years ago. All the indescribable confusion of a military camp fills tre scene at the present time. The turkish troops are careful not to get too near to the site of old Gaza itself; for it is on the Mediterranean coast, and too near to the warships of the Allies to be comfortable. In outward appearance the present hordes of troops and the preparation for the widely heralded attack on Suez, seem to blot out all such memories as this and the other great Bible stories that were staged on this very spot.

Is it too much to say that whatever the outcome of the present plans for the Egyptian invasion, and whatever the battles to be fought hereabout, when contrasted with the single interview between one Christian layman and a negro inquirer, the latter has had a much greater effect upon the thinking and actions of mankind?

This bit of personal work by Philip on the desert marked the beginning of Christian Missions to the Dark Continent. This was a spark from the fire at Jerusalem that was being scattered by persecution over the whole earth.

An Old City's New Life.

Occasionally nowadays we read in the newspapers the name Nablus; this is the modern title of ancient Shechem, a Samaritan city, a few miles below old Samaria itself. Nablus is today a great military depot and railroad center, a point of concentration for the Ottoman troops. A few miles above it, on a hill, are the ruins of the old city of Samaria, where the archaeologists from Harvard, a few years ago, dug up the ruins of Ahab's palace. Now the neighborhood is so thronged with the excitement of war that few of the Christians of the Central Powers who pass Samaria on the new railroad recall that it was hither that Philip carried the Gospel from Jerusalem.

This was foreign missions quite at the beginning; for ordinarily the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans. Philip's work in Samaria had wrought such results that even Simon, the most outstanding popular leader of the city, was among those who followed the crowds to hear Philip, and who, too, yielded to the new religion. Apparently Simon was converted all but his pocketbook; for he coveted spiritual gifts for a pecuniary gain to himself. There, in old Samaria, by the help of the apostles of Peter and John, the big issue of money-making in religion was fought to a conclusion. The avaricious spirit of Simon was broken to contrition, and he and the people were turned toward the pure and simple new life of the disciples of the Crucified.

The First Laymen's Movement.

As the embers of a fire are scattered by the blows meant to extinguish them, so Philip, like a Gospel brand, had become a beacon to the Samaritans. He might be called the first example of the deputation work by laymen that is increasingly popular throughout the land. Or, we may say that Philip inaugurated the first Laymen's Movement.

He did a great work in Samaria, and was the center of a real revival. Things were succeeding for him. Apparently he had found the very place where he could do the best work. Then suddenly the summons came for him to follow the main highway out across the desert to Gaza.

Leaving the Big for the Little.

This summons seemed incredible. What! Leave the big congregation to go off to the desert to preach to one black eunuch? Yes; that was Philip's call. God weighs the importance of service in different scales from those used by man. Here is Mrs. Blank, who has apparently given up a social career and all her club and committee work, merely to take care of one baby. "She is wasting her life," says her friends impatiently. But wait; we cannot decide that until we know the story of the future of the babe, who is receiving the full thought and time of a wise and noble woman. We must not forget that it is only the occasional student that makes a school famous, and the one man who lifts a town above commonplaceness.

From our vantage point, centuries removed, we can see that Philip was taking the short cut to Africa for the Message to which his life had been given. Dr. F. N. Peloubet, the author of the famous commentary on the Sunday School Lesson, planned to go to India as a missionary, and so prepared himself. He seemed to be thwarted in that desire; yet today his lessons are used in mission fields all over the earth. I myself wanted to be a preached; now, in an unexpected fashion, I have been led to minister through the printed page to a weekly congregation numbering millions. Let us not think that God's strange providences ceased with the days of Philip in the Apostolic Church.

From Better to Best.

This Ethiopian eunuch, treasurer of Queen Candace, was a man of high position, and rode in state on his slow journey toward Egypt and his own country beyond. As he traveled he read aloud to himself. Let us notice the character of literature he took with him on his journey, and compare it with the trash which nowadays seems most popular with travelers. By some strang quirk in their thinking, people feel that travel literature should be the flimiest obtainable. This man, who was perhaps a "Proselyte of the Gate," was reading those moving words from the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah.

Frankly, the man did not understand what he was reading. There are some persons who declare they would not read what they cannot understand. All the best books, however, are above the level of the obvious. The Bible is beyond most of us. The Church has been for centuries discovering new treasures of truth between these old covers.

When lovers of the Book study it together they are likeliest to understand it better. One's experience adds to the other's knowledge. So the eunuch was led from the better to the best; from the Old Testament to the New; from the suffering Messiah of the prophecy to the Crucified Christ of history.

That was an interesting Bible class held that day in the wilderness; yet no more so than a thousand other men's Bible classes may be as they consider this very lesson. When sincere men study big problems with open minds, there is hope for the times. A few days ago, when visiting in rural North Carolina, the farmer's son who came into my room to make the fire, greeted me with a question, not concerning some triviality of metropolitan life or usage, but about the old perpexity as to the fate of the heathen. He had been pondering big things in his quiet life; and I have more respect for him than for the cigarette-smoking dude at Forty-second and Broadway, who could retail the latest scandal of New York's social or theatrical life.

Conviction and Action.

So this layman, who was a missionary to one man, began with the passage that the eunuch was reading, and explained to him its relation to Jesus. We can start anywhere in the Bible and get straight to Christ. "All roads lead to Rome." It is a poor study of the book which does not lead us back to the book's Hero. We may see His image in every part of the Bible. Because Philip had a personal experience of Jesus, he could recognize Him wherever he found Him in the old Book. Experience illuminates understanding; that is why the Bible is clearer to many an unlettered saint than it is to the unbelieving man of science.

The eunuch was the sort of convert to rejoice any preacher's heart. No quibbling or procrastination for him. He saw the truth. Why not act upon it at once? He was willing to give the outward sign of his inner conviction. He believed and confessed and wanted to be baptized. Right on the spot the sacrament of baptism was administered. Nobody is much of a disciple who is not willing to make an open sign of his confession. This baptized believer, with the dusky skin, went on his way with a joyful heart, singing songs across the desert and bearing to the court of Ethiopia a richer treasure than anything that the Queen's strong boxes held.

A PERFEC T ALIBI

—From Des Moines Register and Leader.

HERE'S ONE HYPHENATED CITIZEN WHO IS LOYAL

The president of the Japanese Citizens' association of Hawaii set a good example to other hyphenated American in these words in a recent address to his associates:

"You who were born in Hawaii are not the sons of the emperor (of Japan). If trouble should come with Japan, you must remember that you are the sons of the President, not of the emperor. Aim to work for the best examples of citizenship and then aim to work for peace."

WAR MAKES SAM HUGHES STRONG MAN OF DOMINION OF CANADA

Before the great war broke out, a "wild and woolly" individual by the name of Sam Hughes was put into the Canadian cabinet as a minister of militia and defense. For various reasons Sam had grown to be quite a fellow. First and foremost, he had made a fortune in land speculation. He was known as the best lacrosse player Canada had ever produced. He was a school teacher, a lecturer, and an editor of a country paper. He had won fame for his daredevil courage in South Africa. Last, but by no means least, he was a lifelong member of the Canadian militia.

Since the militia, before the war, was largely a disorganized rifle club with social privileges, and since even the Canadian regular army did little more than play at soldiering, Sam Hughes, being the fellow he was, was deemed by the political powers who put him in the cabinet just the man for the job. He talked a lot, speaking with the tongue of men rather than of angels; he was a big, burly, picturesque figure, and, in addition to all these qualities, he appeared to be perfectly harmless.

War Brought a Surprise.

Then came the war, and Sam upset all calculations. The morning after war was declared he had seized 50 square miles of land for a concentration camp at Valcartier, near Quebec. The next day all the dividing fences on that land were down and men were digging trenches for water mains for a tent city to house thousands of soldiers. They were also building butts for the biggest rifle range in the world.

Meanwhile Sam Hughes had telegraphed the local commanders all over Canada to gather their men and as many more as would volunteer, and put them on the train, not for divisional headquarters, but for Quebec. If a volunteer had a uniform and a gun, let him bring them. If he didn't, send him anyhow. If it took time to buy his ticket, put him on the train without one and Sam Hughes would pay the bill.

His Way of Doing Things.

At Valcartier, the minister of militia was preparing the camp to receive, equip and train the men the moment they arrived. Sam ordered one of the regular army officers to have a water supply ready in three weeks. "It can't be done," the officer complained. Sam took only time enough to express his profane opinion of a man who said anything couldn't be done, and cashiered him on the spot. Then he sent for Sir William Price, the biggest business man in Quebec and a driver of men.

"I want 12½ miles of water mains laid in Valcartier in three weeks," said Sam. "Go ahead and do it."

"I'm perfectly willing to try," answered Sir William, "but I'm not up on army regulations and I have no official rank."

"Blank the army regulations, and you are hereby created lieutenant colonel, ranking above all other officers whatsoever until that job is done."

"What about a uniform?" I haven't got one."

"Shirt sleeves are good enough for men," said Sam.

And in his shirt sleeves Sir William did the job, not in three weeks, but in 15 days.

Army Men Lost Their Jobs.

By the same process every regular army man in Canada, with two exceptions, lost his job in a few weeks, and every aggressive business man that Sam Hughes needed to get things done was holding a commission and getting them done.

The camp was ready, the uniforms were ready, rifles and ammunition were on the spot. All day long the men were exercised, drilled, taught how to shoot. The play-soldiering was at an end. Every man was given his turn behind the butts, where he could hear the whine of the bullets flying overhead and the sickening thud of bullets striking.

Ten weeks from the day war was declared 33 transport ships steamed down the St. Lawrence river, in three lines of 11 ships each, a battleship at the front and another at the rear of each line. On every ship 1,000 Canadian soldiers, completely armed and equipped and partly trained, sailed 3,000 miles across the ocean to England without the loss of a life.

Seven months later these Canadian soldiers, on the battle front at Ypres, under the fumes of the first German gas attack, and with only their pitiful little machine guns and rifles spitting back at the thundering "Jack Johnson's" of the Teutonic hordes that tried to break through their lines in massed formation, stuck to their trenches, losing 10,000 men in less than 10,000 seconds—stuck to them till the German flood receded with awful loss and the allied troops could reform behind the remnant of Canada's first contingent in the war.

For what he did at Valcartier, Sam Hughes was created a major general and was knighted by the king, so that today he is Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, Knight Commander of the Bath, Minister of Militia and Defense of the Dominion of Canada.

Works Night and Day.

But to the Canadian people he is still just plain Sam Hughes, as blustering and profane as ever, driving stenographers, office assistants and everybody else who comes in his way, working almost every day from 8 o'clock in the morning until midnight.

His name has had in it magic enough to aid powerfully in the recruitment of the 225,000 men that Canada had raised by the first of this year, and magic enough to lend impetus to the recruitment of another 275,000 men who have since been enlisting at the rate of 1,000 a day.

VARIETIES

Bolivia's chief exports are tin and rubber.

Madrid is soon to have a new water system.

Bamboo trees flower once in every 50 years.

There are 2,000 savings banks in the United States.

St. Paul's cathedral, London, took 34 years to build.

Damascus in Syria is the oldest of all existing cities.

This country is the world's largest consumer of cacao.

Most of the world's quinine comes from the East Indies.

About 12 marriages out of every 100 are second marriages.

United States rice exportations quadrupled in a year.

The mere sight of beet root induces fainting in some people.

Soapsuds forms a good fertilizer for bushes and young plants.

The area of Canada's forests is more than double all of Europe's.

Cutting the hair short used to be a punishable offense in France.

The annual fire loss of this country amount to $2 each inhabitant.

Dumdum bullets were invented at Dumdum, near Calcutta, India.

Eight-hour working days have been established by law in Uruguay.

Three hundred years ago the population of London was only 150,000.

Policewomen are now employed in twenty-six cities of the United States.

Old Greece has fifteen towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants each.

Hammers were fashioned originally after the outstretched human hand and fist.

Leather waste enters into the composition of much of the best wall paper.

Experiments have shown that fish are strongly attracted by musical sounds.

Parrots are taught to talk by the use of telephones in a London bird school.

A Pennsylvania scientist is trying to raise Australian eucalyptus trees in that state.

Some vineyards in Italy are cultivated on the faces of almost perpendicular cliffs.

Elderdown is one of the poorest conductors of heat, hence its use as a bed covering.

A German substitute for sole leather withstood six weeks' test of the severest character.

Chariots worked on the principle of the taximeter were used in China in the fourth century.

In times of peace London contains 38 embassies and legations representative of foreign countries.

Tuberculosis is the chief cause of the condemnation of meat by the United States inspectors.

It has been found that under normal conditions ten inches of snow yields one inch of water.

The number of aviators in the world is now estimated at 50,000, and the number is growing daily.

Lord Selborne is England's most notable agriculturist and also the best judge of dairy cattle in Britain.

Fully 90 per cent of the Argentine railways, about 20,000 miles, are managed by European engineers.

Good paper, it is said, can be produced from refuse hops that have hitherto been thrown away in breweries.

Apparatus by which gas lamps can be lighted and extinguished by wireless waves has been invented in Germany.

Pneumatic soles and heels, which may be easily attached to and detached from shoes, are an English invention.

German shippers have never favored the Kiev canal, as they prefer the long sea voyages to the toll charges.

The undersea origin of chalk is indicated by the presence of minute sea shells which are revealed by the microscope.

More than 1,415,000 Canadians are liable for military service. Of these, it is asserted, at least 75 per cent are physically fit.

The musical acuteness of horses is shown by the rapidity with which acivary horses learn the significance of trumpet calls.

Among the lower animals only about 5 per cent are defective at birth, a much lower ratio than among human beings.

Flat cars have been adopted by a German railroad upon which ordinary open cars can be run and dumped in any desired direction.

Because from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of potatoes rot every year in Germany, the government is fostering the erection of drying plants.

A lighthouse on the Japanese coast, constructed of bamboo, has great power of resisting salt water, and does not rot like ordinary wood.

Having spent about $500,000 for road improvement and equipment, a Swiss company will carry passengers over the Alps in electric automobiles.

A centrifugal pump that has been invented in England is said to handle unscreened sewage of a consistency that would choke any other type of pump.

A lake in Tasmania at an altitude of 3,400 feet is to be harnessed and the electricity produced used to supply light and power for the entire island.

All the machinery and spars for passengers and crew of a new English dirigible balloon are contained within it, the idea being to overcome wind resistance.

The production of tungsten ore in the United States last year broke all records, being equivalent to 2,165 tons of concentrates, worth more than $2,000,000.

Expanses of grazing land and immense forests await exploration in the northwestern part of Paraguay, known as the Gran Chaco, which is inhabited mostly by nomadic tribes of Indians. It is estimated that Paraguay has a population of 1,000,000.

A recent investigation by Professor Haberlandt, of Germany, shows that living wood is of much food value sub-wood, twigs and branches containing large quantities of sugar, starch and oil, with some albumen. Soft woods contain much oil, hard woods much starch.

American glassmakers, and particularly bottle makers, are enjoying their full share of war orders, quantities of their product being necessary in which to send liquid food to the soldiers at the front. At the same time the industries are facing a dangerous shortage of sodium and potash, also due to the war.

The PEACE PAGE

THE BEAUTY SPECIALIST

MARTHA HOLDEN.

stars alone,
udding flowers,
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smiles in show-

m of things
something sings."

cerful philosophy
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was stationed
demonstrator for skin foods and
me. She was young, and doubt-
had been chosen because of her
and perfect skin, the usual ac-
mpaniment of auburn hair. When
he had assembled several passing
men she told them that they were
ainful, but that if they would keep
ut they must begin now to use
creams and powders. "It's worth
price of a box to be told I'm
e," said one. "I've lived to
ge of 50 and this is the first time
been told it either in public or
ate."

I see beauty in everyone," said
fair and kindly demonstrator,
re or less tactfully, making change
the woman's dollar.

Showing my way through the
ding crowd, observing the interest-
lovers of shirts for their men,
sses for their children, or milli-
ry for themselves, I began to reflect
at beauty is often too narrowly lim-
d to people of small culture.

"Who's coffee in a crowd do you
think how many ugly people
ere are in the world?" said a friend
me recently.

I caught myself being influenced by
remark as I gazed on those about
e. A group entered the elevator
ahead of me. They were headed

for the bargain photograph department. I could not see why any of them wished to be perpetuated by the camera, when their conversation developed that the group picture was to be a surprise for mother. Suddenly these ill-groomed women's plain faces took on a beauty that face creams and powders could never give.

In the big bargain sale was a department of blooming plants. In rows of small red pots hyacinths shed their heavy fragrance, white, pink and purple. In other rows nodded jolly yellow daffodils, the essential flower of springtime. There were scarlet tulips and pale primroses, geraniums and roses.

It seemed to me that everbody—men, women and children—paused to enjoy this pyramid of bloom. As I watched people choosing these flowers, for their sick at home or in hospital, counting from worn purses the money that had to go so far, I was reminded of Lowell's lines: "Not what we give, but what we share."

I left the store feeling that it is a bad thing to cultivate the love of a beauty which makes distasteful the common things of life.

Our greatest poets have ever been the singers of common things. Robert Burns, turning the daisy with his plow, has made the humblest of flowers immortal in song.

We are all accustomed to look for beauty in nature, and it is a good habit, but, after all, the best thing God ever made was people.

Rupert Brooke, the young soldier poet, who died for his beloved England last May, has a poem called the Great Lover. It is an enumeration, in pleasing verse of the favors a man receives in his daily life. The sight of clouds and sunsets, the grateful look of a friendly dog, the lights of home, and the feel of cool sheets at night (the appreciation of this last is considerable to a man in the trenches.) The Great Lover loves all and sees in all that which is lovable.

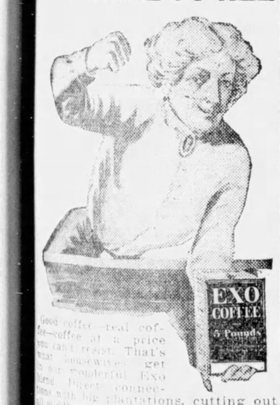
Next Saturday, when you go into the ten-cent store, crowding up against scores of people buying bargain oranges, or sheet music, or hair pins think of the Great Lover, and try to realize that each one of these is God's creature.

Coffee Prices Cut in Half

The Landlady Makes a Speech Explaining to Her Big Family of Fashionable Boarders How She Can Afford to Give Them Such Delicious Coffee.

She Wants Every Housewife, Hotel, Sanitarium and Boarding House in the Country to Know of this Wonderful Coffee Bargain.

FREE TRIAL TO ALL



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...hard to equal elsewhere at
...price.

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Carranza's General Weds Famous Mexican Beauty

SENORA OBREGON.

Gen. Obregon, the favorite commander of Gen. Carranza, was married on March 2nd, to Senorita Maria Tapia, said to be the most beautiful woman in Mexico. The wedding was a social event in the Mexican capital. Gen. Carranza attended the ceremonies in the capacity of best man.

Chinese Are Shipbuilders.

Chinese shipyards may possibly yet build ships for the United States, as they are already building them for European owners. Hong-Kong is said to be enjoying a shipbuilding boom on an unprecedented scale, one yard being prepared to build steamships up to 10,000 tons. The labor employed, including foremen, is all Chinese, though the white race supplies the technical staff.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for Health, happiness and Good cheer.

Human Document.

The first seventeen years of married life my husband drank. We have been married 19 years and that last two he has kept a pledge to stay sober. In my married life I have bought a house and lot for $525, and paid for it with my earnings. Later I bought a house and several acres of ground, and paid $2,000 for it. I rent the smaller property, and we live on the other place, and raise everything that we eat. It is all paid for. My three boys and I did it. I suppose you wonder how.

No one knows what I have gone through, for my husband has been little help. We had three cows, sold the milk and the boys delivered it. Then I baked, often as many as 60 loaves of bread a day which they sold. Often I did three washings and ironings in a week. My oldest boy is 13, next 11, and last nine. I still keep two cows and do six washings. I bake 200 loaves of bread a week, and from the chickens that I keep I exchange eggs for all our staple groceries. I just paid the mortgage off in November, and I feel that it was by God's help we accomplished it.

I have tried to train my boys to cleanliness of both mind and body. In spite of hard work and discouragement I have always looked on the bright side and have had a lot of pleasure with my boys.—H. T. of Va.

Here is an example of industry and optimism that is worthy to follow.—M. H.

Obedience.

One of the most important, if not the most important habit of a child, is prompt obedience. It is the basis of prosperity and well being generally. Without it the young are liable to be beaten about like a rudderless ship, sometimes engulfed in ruin, and always in danger. If you have no control over them you cannot keep them from the hundred and one sidetracks that beset the youth on every hand, for their disadvantage or downfall. If you cannot control them in the ordinary matters of home life, you cannot in the other things relating to their moral and social standing, and sometimes the end is the reform school.

Prompt obedience should be enforced even if you have to punish the offender to secure it. When a child understands what you want it to do, do not let it go until it does it; if you fail once to enforce prompt obedience, you lose a vantage ground which will be more difficult to regain. A grownup child once said to her mother, "I used to disobey you and papa sometimes to see what you would do."

If sufficiently strenuous punishment directly followed every disobedient act, there would be no wish for experiment on that line, and the desired result would be sooner reached. Every child should be taught to love its parents, and obedience naturally follows love and respect. To gain this adoration, the parent must enter into the heart of the child, (remember how they used to feel), and realize how it feels, could they change places. The child must be made to feel that the demands upon it by the parent are right, then it will more readily yield. Correction should be made in love and selfcontrol; if in anger or revenge, the child will in turn be angered and soured and will lose respect for the parent, and love always follows in its wake.

Many tractable dispositions have been warped by the indiscreet governing of the parents, and stubbornness taken the place of willing obedience. Again, an unruly child is a menace to the happiness of the home or the neighborhood, and dreaded by visitors. It is no kindness, therefore, to a child, for its own sake, to let it have its own way.

But are they already beyond your control? Seek to gain their confidence; take them to the Lord in prayer, and faith, and ask Him to set them right. He is able and more than willing, and persistent praying accomplishes much.

How early should this habit be taught? When the child is only a few weeks old is none too early to begin. True it cannot understand your language, but it can understand that it will be useless to keep crying if it is not taken up by the first call. When you know it is not necessary, let it be, if it is tired lying in one position, turn it over. Rocking and holding a baby to keep it from crying, when in normal health, makes a slave of the mother and a tyrant of the child, and it will be harder to bring its will under subjection later on, and the older the child the more difficult the task. Many babies are brought up entirely without rocking, and they are perfectly contented, and see what a vast amount of labor is saved. Never give a child anything because it cries for it, wait until it stops, and let it know the reason why.

A little girl brought her kitten to her mother and said, "See, mamma, I gave my kittle a nice bath." "Why!" replied her mother, "You have drowned it." She had held it under the water until it was dead. The reason was she affirmed, that when she cried for any thing, her mother denied it her until she stopped, and she thought she ought to keep the kitten under water until it stopped crying. It was effectively stopped.—Mrs. B. R. B., Wash.

Evil Associations.

I am especially interested in letters from the mothers, as I have three girls and a boy of my own whom I am trying to bring up in the way they should go. I find it difficult, as we live in a neighborhood where there is not a single Christian family for them to associate with. Am I right in not allowing my children to visit in these families, some of whom used to get drunk before the state went dry? All swear and go to dances, where fights are frequent; several are infidels? Is it not true that when our children reach a marriageble age they will select mates from these families if allowed to associate with them?

We have made our home attractive with music, games and books, but we fear that the time will come when these will fail to hold them. Is it not our duty to move where we can meet people with whom we would be willing to have them associate or even marry at the proper age?

I do not think it wise to let children read books I do not know. I read them first, unless they are by good authors or are well recommended by someone whom I can trust. I do not want them to get the Bertha-M.-Clay-mad-love habit, but do not condemn all novels because some are bad. It is a parent's duty to furnish wholesome amusements in books and games, just as much as to furnish wholesome food and adequate clothing.

If all the advice to B. E. has not helped her any, her story ought to be a warning to girls who have yet to select a husband. I hope a great many mothers will write how they manage their children.—Mrs. E. B., Wash.

FATHER'S DAY

Let's have another Father's Day. April twentieth will give you a month in which to send letters and suggestions about and in praise of fathers.

The city council of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has put up signposts on the school streets of that city. They were at first intended as warning signs to motorists, and read, "Drive Slow. Public School." Then an arch was added to each sign, bearing the slogan, "What sort of a father are you?"

They say over in Council Bluffs that fatherhood is a real man's job.

Men are not apt to think primarily of themselves as fathers. They think of themselves as business men, as voters, and then if there is any time left, as fathers.

Is that true of the fathers of this page?

Have you made good as a father?

Have you tried and failed?

Let us hear about it, for the good of other fathers.

Write tonight your letter for Father's Day.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

M. G. R. Reunion.

Don't forget the M. G. R. reunion on March 30. We have some good letters. We want yours. — Martha Holden.

Blade Book Club.

In the interest of better books for the young people I want to ask each boy and girl of this great Blade family between the ages of fourteen and twenty, to read this year, one novel each by Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, W. M. Thackeray or Victor Hugo. If you have not read any, I suggest David Copperfield, Ivanhoe, Vanity Fair and Les Miserables. These are all tedious in places, but do not skip. Read them painstaking, and you will forever after feel that you have been nourished by literature of high order, fiction though it be.

Read each day a piece of poetry. It need not be in verse; a chapter from Isaiah or an essay by Charles Lamb may embody poetic thought, though written in stately prose.

Plan to give at least twenty minutes a day to good literature. See what you will accomplish in a year with this slight sacrifice of play or working time. Take time to read, then write your friends of this page what you are reading and help build up a book club that will be an inspiration to all of us. Who'll be our first Book Club member, I wonder? Enroll today.—Martha Holden.

Kindness.

I am a mother of three, two boys and a girl, and am old enough to be a grandmother, but there is not a day goes by that I do not learn something.

One thing I have observed for years is so many young men are cruel or hard-hearted towards dumb animals. History shows us all the greatest men were tender of heart, and I really think one cainnot be a great man unless one is so.

It seems to me if parents would teach tenderness toward all living things to their children as soon as they begin to understand, it would save heartaches later on possibly, for there is no danger of their being too tender and experience proves a tender-hearted child is good to his parents.

In our part of the country, nearly all cleared of woods and containing no big game, it seems to me the height of folly to see men over 50 years old wandering over the farms, setting traps where allowed, for the poor little rabbit or some other unwary animal to get caught and suffer with a broken leg until he is frozen to death. He could earn a good sum of money with time so spent.

One day recently I saw two young men driving along the road with a good-looking young horse but tired and leg-weary. They drew him suddenly to one side of the road and he fell. The boys got out of the buggy; the horse got up. They tied a strap that was broken and got in the buggy to drive on. The horse seemed afraid of them and they lashed it as far as I could see them. I have seen men prod horses with a pitchfork when they were drawing heavy loads.

God made animals for man to use and not to abuse. Mothers, let us hear from you on the subject of teaching your children to be tender-hearted.—C. I. K., Michigan.

In the Mountains.

I live in a lonely part of Oregon, down in the southwestern corner in Coos county. This section has not been developed to any great extent yet. The main industry is the making of railroad ties. This has been the hardest winter in 26 years. There has been about 17 inches of snow. That is more than I have seen in the nine years that I have lived here. We have never had over one or two inches at any one time.

Maryland Girlie, I also love good books, but it is sometimes hard to get them here in the mountains. Among the different ones I have read are The Spoilers, Going Some and The Silver Horde, by Rex Beach; The Harvester, Freckles, A Girl of the Limberlost, by Gene Stratton-Porter; Lonesome Land and Chip of the Flying U, by B. M. Bowers.

I am also very fond of music, but have never learned to play any instrument yet.

Will G. N. of N. Y. please send his name and address, as those are "my sentiments perfectly?" I also have seen more harm at the so-called harmless play parties advocated by Christians than at any of the dances which I have attended.—Bobby of the Mountains.

Mood.

Not long ago, while in the woods during the twilight of a singularly beautiful February evening, I stopped to enjoy the sunset. Far over the purple-headed mountain the sky was crimson.

A sighing wind, a singing brook and the distant tinkle of many cowbells were soothing accompanying sounds in the requiem of the closing day.

Let us discuss the influence of mood on our actions. I hold that on our mood depends our influences for good or ill. How much imuportance shall we attach to our moods?

Stenograper of Illinois, while there is no harm in dancing to you, it might mean the ruin of others.

School Marm of Missouri, know whom you teach. Keep in touch with the state or condition of mind of your pupils.

New England Girl, can yeu see a touch of immortal beauty in the curls that play on your two daughters' cheeks and hear the harmony of angels' music in their voices—Felix Jones, Virginia.

A Good Indian

One of the best men I ever saw was a full-blooded redman, old Tommy Moore, half Shawnee and half Ottawa. He was a member of the Baptist mission church and faithful Christian.

When the Ottawa reserve was opened in the spring of 1865 he was living on his little farm along the Marias des Cygne river, four miles below the present city of Ottawa, in Franklin county, Kansas.

My father became acquainted with him then and purchased some timber from him. Often would the good old Indian come over to our house, a mile distant, and take dinner. He lived by himself in his comfortable cabin, as all of his family had died.

Old Tommy spoke fair English, was jovial and cheerful and liked a joke as well as any white man. In common with all Indians, he used his hands in gesticulation to give emphasis to his conversation.

Tommy was always a welcome visitor in our new home, and I remember that once, on sitting down to the table, a pie attracted his attention and he began his dinner by saying: "Pie, give me pie." It was a pleasure to see him eat.—W. R. Smith, Okla.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Will someone please send in a good recipe for fritters and tell if they are to be fried in deep fat as are fried cakes.—Aunt Eloise of Michigan.

Corn Pone.

One and one-half cups sweet milk, one and one-half cups corn meal; one cup of flour; one-half cup of lard, scant cup of sugar, if preferred, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and one egg.

Chess Pie.

Two cups of sugar, three cups of sweet milk, one-half cup of butter, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch and three eggs.—Mrs. W. S. H., Polk, O.

Egg Salad.

Cut six hard boiled eggs in halves, lengthwise; put yolks in a basin, add an equal amount cold cooked chopped ham; moisten with cream dressing, return to the whites, and serve on a bed of shredded lettuce. Serve with cream dressing.

Cabbage Soup.

Select a medium sized solid head of cabbage, remove the outer leaves and hard core, and cut into shreds. Cover with boiling water, boil for half an hour and drain. Cover with three pints mutton broth, add salt and pepper to taste, and simmer for twenty minutes longer. Just before serving add one teaspoonful butter and two lumps sugar.

Apple Slump.

Put sliced apples into a deep granite kettle, add sugar to taste and a spoonful of butter and cook until the apples are nearly tender. Fit over them a rich biscuit crust rolled out almost an inch thick, cover closely and keep the apples simmering gently for three-quarters of an hour; uncover and place in a hot oven until browned.

Boiled Indian Pudding.

Warm one pint of molasses, add four well beaten eggs, one-half a pound of beef suet chopped fine, one tablesponful of ginger, one-half a tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of salt, then alternately one pint of milk and sufficient corn meal to mix to a thick batter. Dip the cloth in boiling water, wring out and flour it; turn the pudding in it and tie up, leaving room for it to swell. Boil steadily for three hours and serve with a liquid sauce.

Poems Wanted.

The Kingdom Is Coming, to Mrs. C. H. True, Edgewood, Iowa.

The Camp Had a Meeting Tonight, to Anna Hamrick, Harman, W. Va.

The Bowery Girl, to G. E. Harris, Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Mexican Stranger.

This Is Well Done, Roxanna, to O. F. Carpenter, Muskegon, Mich.

G. J. Woodburn asks a parody on Bingen beginning "An Irishman from Dublin was standing on the pier," and one Pike's Peak or Bust. Send to Claysville, Pa.

The Land of Beginning Again.

Tell Mother I'll Be There, to Mrs. Ethel McAtee, Millfield, O.

The Cross.

Boston Tea Party.

Farewell, Brother Watkins, Ah, to William McClenahan, Northeast, Pa.

The Banks of the Old Pee Dee.

E. Matthews, Canesteo, N. Y., asks a Yorkshire ditty beginning, "One nect as I went yan for a wauk," and a fable of Cowpper's, "Some writer, well, no matter who, providing what he says is true."

The Poor Married Man, to Mrs. D. L. Jones, Athens, O.

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OUR Correspondents

Mrs. Dock Copley lives in the richest part of West Virginia, where there are gas and oil wells. She is 63 years old, but feels as young as any. She wishes to impress on the minds of our young people the need of keeping the Fifth commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother." Mrs. Copley joined the church when she was 18, and was baptized in the river when the slush ice was running.

I want to tell this Indian episode for the benefit of Albion B. Parks," says Mrs. Maria Potter of Michigan. "In Jackson county, Michigan, there lived an old Indian, who was called Old Cab. He said his name was Caboose, me smooth Chippewa. My brother and I, one day, met him in the road and he saluted us, 'Bosho, Nichinobby,' meaning, 'How do you do, white man? One day he got very drunk, losing his gun, knife, blanket and powder horn. He searched for them for two days, and at last my father found them. Caboose was so grateful to father for the return of his goods that he presented him with a quarter of venison."

Mrs. Waters of Texas writes, "have always tried to do right, and to teach my children to do right in every way. I have good children, and my boys have no bad habits."

Mrs. Mary S. Bates, Black Creek, Wis., writes that she will soon be 82 years old, and so counts herself one of our older members. Mrs. Bates joined the W. C. T. U. last fall, and through that organization has helped to rid their town of its Sunday saloons. Mrs. Bates is the mother of five children, whom she has raised by a system of her own. At the age of three months she began to teach the child how to be clean. She bathed it every day, supervised its play so that it would be for them a developing exercise, and she taught it to walk before it were a year old. She looked after its spiritual and moral training, and managed to keep her house tidy and herself the same, by using all the odd moments, "Haste not, rest not," must have been Mrs. Bates's motto. She is now chaplain of the W. C. T. U. and teaches the adult class of her Sunday school. Pretty good for one whose years are many.

L. J. J. of N. Y., a former locomotive engineer in Mexico, puts into quaint verse his opinion of the Mexican. "His head is quite large, but his knowledge very small, and as for bravery he has none at all." M. J. says that the U. S. will have to take this bull by the horns and settle the Mexican in no uncertain way as he is a coward and a bully, and can be put to rout by a good thrashing.

E. R., of Wisconsin, advises the girls to keep their own proper places and they won't care even if one spies upon them. She is nearly 60 years old and until recently always had a girl or several girls at her home so she thinks she ought to know what she is talking about. She thinks mothers should pray for their daughters until they get past the stage of fearing to be spied upon. She advises mothers to live with their girls and be one of them.

"Last fall we took the train to Everett and from there we took the boat. 'Clatawa' to Whitby island," says W. O. E., Wash. "This was the first settlement on Puget sound, and we saw the block houses and also the first white person born on the island. We visited the point where we could see ships leaving the Pacific, coming through the straits and facing Forts Casey, Warden and Ludlow, where no ships pass without orders. In going over those forts we realized why we need preparedness, and an army of sufficient magnitude to ensure us peace. The northern part of the island holds the record as the best wheat land in the U. S. One hundred and seventeen bushels to an acre is the record. I saw them thresh eighty bushels to an acre."

POETS' CORNER

Answer to Rock Me to Sleep.

My child, ah, my child, thou art weary tonight,
Thy spirit is sad, and dim is thy light;
Thou would'st call me back from the echoless shore
To trials of life, to thy heart as of yore;
Thou longest again for my fond, loving care,
For my kiss on thy cheek, for my hand on thy hair,
But angels around thee their loving watch keep,
And angels, my darling, will rock thee to sleep.

"Backward," nay, onward, ye swift rolling years,
Gird on thy armor, keep back thy tears.
Count not thy trials nor thy efforts in vain,
They'll bring thee the light of thy childhood again.
Thou should'st not weary, my child, by the way,
But watch for the light of that brighter day;
Not tired of sowing for others to reap,
For angels, my darling, will rock thee to sleep.

Tired, my child, of the base, the untrue?
I have tasted the cup they have given to you.
I've felt the deep sorrow in the living green
Of a low, mossy grave by a silvery stream.
But the dear mother I then sought in vain,
Is an angel's presence and with me again,
And in the still night, from the silence so deep,
Come the bright angels to rock me to sleep.

Nearer thee now than in days that are flown,
Purer the lovelight encircling thy home,
Far more enduring the watch for the night,
Than ever earth worship, away from the light.
Soon the dark shadows will linger no more,
Nor come to thy call from the opening door,
But know then, my child, that the angels watch keep,
And soon, very soon, they'll sing thee to sleep.

They'll sing thee to sleep with a soothing song,
And waking thou'lt be with a heavenly throng.
And thy life, with its toil, and its tears, and its pain,
Thou wilt then see has not been in vain.
Thou will meet those in bliss whom on earth thou didst love,
And whom thou has taught of the mansions above.
Never, hereafter, to suffer or weep,
The angels, my darling, will rock thee to sleep.

My Mood.

By Sam Walter Foss.

Mayhap it stretches very far,
Mayhap it winds from star to star;
Mayhap through worlds as yet unformed
Its never-ending journey runs.
Through worlds that are now whirling wraiths
Of formless mists between the suns.
I go—beyond my widest ken—
But shall not pass this way again.

So, as I go and can not stay,
And nevermore shall pass this way,
I hope to sow the way with deeds
Whose seed shall bloom like May-time meads,
And flood my onward path with words
That thrill the day like singing birds;
That other travelers following on
May find a gleam and not a gloom,
May find their path in pleasant way,
A trail of music and of bloom.

It Is Up to You.

Growl, and the way looks dreary;
Laugh and the path is bright;
For a welcome smile brings sunshine while
A frown shuts out the light.

Sigh, and you "rake in" nothing;
Work, and the prize is won,
For the weary man with backbone can
By nothing be outdone.

Hustle, and Fortune awaits you;
Shirk, and defeat is sure;
For there's no chance of deliverance
For the chap who can't endure.

Sing, and the world is harmonious;
Grumble, and things go wrong;
And all the time you are out of rhyme
With the busy, hustling throng.

Kick, and there's trouble brewing;
Whistle, and life is gay;
And the world's in tune like a day in June
And the clouds all melt away.

The Hymns of Long Ago.

There's lots of music in them, the hymns of long ago,
An' when some gray-haired brother sings the ones I used to know,
I sorter want to take a hand—I think o' days gone by.
"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand and cast a wistful eye."

There's lots o' music in 'em—those dear, sweet hymns of old,
With visions bright of lands of light and shining streets of gold;
And I hear 'em ringing—singing where Mem'ry dreaming stands
"From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands."

They seem to sing forever of holier sweeter days,
When the lilies of the love of God bloomed white in all the ways;
And I want to hear their music from the old-time meetin's rise,
Till "I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies."

We never needed singin' books in them old days; we knew
The words—the tunes of every one the dear old hymn book through;
We didn't have no trouble then—not organs built for show;
We only sang to praise the Lord "from whom all blessings flow."

An' so I love the old hymns, and when my time shall come—
Before the light has left me and my singing lips are dumb—
If I can only hear 'em then, I'll pass without a sigh
"To Canaan's fair and happy land where my possessions lie."

Old Hundred.

By Robrt of Lincoln.

"I don't know about the old masters
I know very little of 'chords,'
But, my dear, I like good music,
And understand good words.
And so, if you want to please grandpa,
Play something slow and old,
Somehow, new-fangled music
To me sounds hard and cold.
There isn't the same ring to it
There always used to be,
Though I s'pose the music's better,
And the fault is all in me.

I don't really wish to scold tonight,
And declare the world grows worse,
That new ideas are all a mistake,
And all the new ways a curse.
Old men, I'm afraid, very often
Are apt to go in that way;
I don't know but the world is better
Than the good old times in my day.

And maybe old men are childish,
And foolish, too, once in a while;
And maybe the Lord likes better
To be praised in the new-fangled style,
But somehow I can't help thinking
(Old men are apt to think so)
That the hymns don't sound as solemn
As they used to years ago.

Yes, you may sing Old Hundred,
I like the way that goes,
Though the way they sing it nowadays—
Well, He understands, I 'spose.
Your grandma used to sing it
To me fifty years ago,
Yes, Bessie, sing Old Hundred
As she did—soft and slow.

And Bessie sang the old-time hymn,
And played the music slow,
Till the white head in the cushioned chair
Was drowsily nodding low;
And a well known click of the garden gate
Brings a blush to the cheek so fair;
Old Hundred sinks to silence,
And grandpa sleeps in his chair.

Casabianca.

The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but he had fled,
The flame that lit the battle's wreck
Shone round him o'er the dead.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
As born to rule the storm,
A creature of heroic blood,
A proud, though childlike form.

The flames rolled on, he would not go
Without his father's word;
That father, faint in death below,
His voice no longer heard.

He called aloud, "Say, father, say
If yet my task is done!"
He knew not that the chieftain lay
Unconscious of his son.

"Speak, father!" once again he cried,
"If I may yet be gone!"
And but the booming shots replied,
And fast the flames rolled on.

Upon his brow he felt their breath
And in his wavy hair,
And looked from that lone post of death
In still, yet brave despair.

And shouted but once more aloud,
"My father! Must I stay?"
While o'er him fast, through sail and shroud
The wreathing fires made way.

They wrapt the ship in splendor wild,
They caught the flag on high,
And streamed above the gallant child
Like banners in the sky.

There came a burst of thunder sound—
The boy—oh! Where was he?
Ask of the winds that far around
With fragments strewed the sea!

With mast, and helm, and pennon fair,
That well had borne their part;
But the noblest thing which perished there
Was that young faithful heart!

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

From the West.

The pupils of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of Hayden, Utah, would like to exchange letters with pupils of the same grades in any rural school in California, New England, the middle states or the southern states. Hayden it situated in the former Uintah Indian reservation which has been open to settlers only about 10 years, and we are pioneering in many respects as the people of your locality were from fifty to a hundred years ago. We also have many Indian neighbors and can tell you something about their customs.

We have 14 pupils in the sixth grade, nine in the seventh, and seven in the eighth.—Maud E. Parks, principal of school.

Let us have some letters from your boys and girls for all our readers of the Page. Indian experiences make good reading for all ages.—M. H.

The Birds.

Not far from our back porch there is an old hickory tree and in this tree I have pieces of meat and suet hung up. Every day birds come there to eat. There are three kinds, nuthatches, chickadees and hairy-woodpeckers. It is a great pleasure to sit by the window and watch them. They have got so tame that I can go out on the porch and they will not fly away.

This summer I am going to get some boxes and put up in the trees so that the birds may build their nests in them. How many of the girls like to cook and bake? I like to do both. I think all girls should know how. My hobby is reading books, raising flowers and baking. I will be 16 on May 30. Have I a twin?

I hope we will soon begin to get some of those nice chatty letters. If all the letters could be nice and chatty just once without anybody "'spressing their 'pinions," how much more interesting and peaceful this page would be. Mary of Ind., let us have a letter soon, Jole of W. Va., I think you could write a chatty letter.—Hyacinth of Michigan.

SHORT AND SWEET

William B. Peeples, Pomeroy, O., liked Utah Boy's letter about the bear dance and would like to read more about the Indians. His hobbies are hunting and riding horseback.

William Eakright drives five miles every day to Butler, Ind., to attend high school.

Margie of Ohio, is a senior in Ashtabula, O., high school.

Everett A. Earler, Pennsville, O., has three sisters, Pansy, Ruby and Pauline.

Celia Aber, Savona, N. Y., has many pets, a dog, ship, three cats, a colt, 25 rabbits, 18 hens, two roosters and a piano.

Gladys Courtney, Russelville, Tenn., likes good books and would enjoy cards.

Minnie Horseley, Edgewood, Va., teaches from the first to the eighth grade and would enjoy cards and letters.

Kenna L. Wyatt, Williamsburg, W. Va., has about 100 yards to go to school. They are just building a new school house.

Madeline Amsden, New York, loves nature and animals. Her pets are a calf, a horse and a cat. Madeline agrees with Emma Canter and wishes she would write again.

Beulah Haney, Va., likes books, flowers and music.

Helen L. Sherman, Golden, Colo., loves to be outdoors, but she helps her mother in the house, and dusts and plays with her dolls. She also has four pets, two dogs, a cat and a chicken.

Melvin Adner, Carthage, N. Y., works in a paper mill where they make from 12 to 14 carloads of paper a day. He ties paper in large rolls and gets 3½ cents a ton. Melvin can tie ten tons in nine hours. This last week he tied 50 tons to be shipped across the ocean.

Artie J. Nowell, Sand Run, W. Va., is teaching her third term of school.

Osa Cottrell has a grandfather who fought in the Civil war. He is 81. Osa and all her family belong to the church.

Amanda Tucker, Milan, O., likes good books and has read twenty story books beside the ones at school.

W. M. Greene, Limestone, Tenn., would enjoy cards from the boys and girls.

WHY WOMEN WRITE LETTERS

To Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

Women who are well often ask "Are the letters which the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. are continually publishing, genuine?" "Are they truthful?" "Why do women write such letters?"

In answer we say that never have we published a fictitious letter or name. Never, knowingly, have we published an untruthful letter, or one without the full and written consent of the woman who wrote it.

The reason that thousands of women from all parts of the country write such grateful letters to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. is that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness into their lives, once burdened with pain and suffering.

It has relieved women from some of the worst forms of female ills, from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, nervousness, weakness, stomach troubles and from the blues.

It is impossible for any woman who is well and who has never suffered to realize how these poor, suffering women feel when restored to health; their keen desire to help other women who are suffering as they did.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Polishing Agates.

Please tell a little about the grinding and polishing of agates—G. M. D., Sanborn, N. Y.

Most of the agate mills are in Germany. They are chiefly operated by water wheels 10 to 18 feet in diameter, abundant power being secured from the rapid mountain streams of the neighborhood. The millstones are of red sandstone, each about five feet in diameter, and rotate in a vertical plane, making about three revolutions per second. The workmen lie stretched in an almost horizontal position upon a low, wooden grinding stool fitted to the chest and abdomen, leaving the limbs free. The hands are used in holding and grinding the agate, while the feet are firmly pressed against short stakes screwed into the floor, the reaction enabling the grinder to press the agate with much force against the moving millstone.

After being ground, the agates are polished with tripoli on cylinders of wood or a metal disc.

Metric System.

Can you give an explanation of the metric system of weights and measures?—W. A. M., Delaware, O.

The fundamental unit of the metric system of weights and measures is the metre, which is the unit of length. From this the gram, the unit of mass, and the litre, the unit of capacity, are derived. All other units are decimal divisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply related, so that, for practical purposes, one cubic decimeter of water weighs one kilogram and contains one litre. The prefix milli- means one-thousandth, centi- means one-hundredth, deci- means one tenth, deka- means ten times, hecto- means one hundred times and kilo- means one thousand times.

In lengths ten millimesres equol one centimetre, ten centimetres equal one decimetre, ten decimetres equal one metre, ten metres equal one dekametre, ten dekametres equal one hectometre and ten hectometres equal one kilometre. In weights, the units are milligrams, centigrams, decigrams, grams, dekagrams, hectograms and kilograms. In volume, the units are millimitres, centilitres, decilitres, litres, dekalitres and hectolitres. The ordinary unit of land area is hectare, 100 metres square, and is equal to about 100 acres. The hectare is about two and one-half acres. The metric ton is 1,000 kilograms.

Arkansas Climate.

Will you kindly tell me something about the climate of the state of Arkansas?—W. O. W., Panet Bank, Va.

The eastern river bottoms of Arkansas are hot and malarious, but the remainder of the state is not to be equaled for healthfulness of climate. The Ozarks are noted sanatoriums for lung diseases. The mean winter temperature is about 38.5, while that of summer is 80. In the center of the state the rainfall averages between 50 and 60 inches, and in the extreme west 46.5 inches. Arkansas does not experience the drouths of the states further west nor the severe northers of Texas. For agriculture the most valuable soil is found in the river bottoms, and the higher you go the soil becomes less productive. There are large submerged tracts in the state which if properly drained, would afford excellent conditions for farming. The soil's extreme fertility in most parts makes agriculture a highly profitable occupation. The northwestern Ozark region has a thin, sandy soil poor relatively to the rest which range through clays and loams of the limestone uplands, the sandy loam of the western Arkansas valley, and the clay and sand of the eastern valley, to the deep black soil of the bottoms, the famous buckshot soil, and the sticky red gumbo clay of the Red River valley. The principal products are fruits, corn, sorghum, hay, potatoes and cotton, the last named being the chief of all.

Virginia Debt.

I would like to have an explanation of the Virginia debt printed in this department.—W. L. E., Dungannon, Va.

Soon after Virginia re-entered the Union there was trouble with legislation respecting the state debt. By a bill passed in 1871, two-thirds of the debt of Virginia was funded into bonds, the coupons of said bonds to be held receivable in payment for taxes assessed. The remaining one-third was held to be the suitable share of West Virginia, though the latter refused to admit such obligations. In 1872 the Virginia state legislature repealed the tax coupon arrangement of the law, but the courts decided that the state was under obligation to receive the bonds, even though the treasury be bankrupt. At the time $17,000,000 of these bonds had been funded. Attempts toward a compromise were made and conflicts between state and federal courts were frequent. In 1891-92 a settlement was finally reached. The bondholders received for bonds and coupons amounting to $23,000,000 the sum of $19,000,000 in new century bonds.

Texas Governors.

Please give the names of the different governors of Texas in order as they were elected.—J. S. T., Springdale, W. Va.

The following are the Texas governors from the first in 1846 to the present governor: James P. Henderson, George T. Wood, Peter H. Bell, J. W. Henderson (acting), Elisha M. Pease, Hardin R. Runnels, Sam Houston, Edward Clark, Francis R. Lubbock, Pendleton Murrah, Andrew J. Hamilton, James W. Throckmorton, Elisha M. Pease, Edmund J. Davis, Richard Coke, Richard B. Hubbard, Oran Milo Roberts, John Ireland, Lawrence S. Ross, James S. Hogg, Charles A. Culbertson, Joseph D. Sayers, Samuel W. T. Lanham, Thomas M. Campbell, O. B. Colquitt and James E. Ferguson.

Peruvians.

Please tell something in these columns about the customs and religion of the ancient Peruvians.—J. A., Cabool, Mo.

The present Indian population of Peru has descended from many different native races of varying degrees of natural intelligence and physical vigor, the common tongue having been imposed by the conquering Inca tribe. At present recognition has been accorded to the Roman Catholic religion. In 1537 the bishopric of Cuzco was founded, and the see of Lima in 1541.

Before the coming of the Spanish, who introduced the Catholic religion, the sierra was held by the Indians of the Inca tribe. They had extended their conquests along the heights of the Andes, and held in subjection tribes of the Pacific regions. With the asistance of their commanding position and efficient military organization, besides the use of the llama on long marches, they were enabled to levy even in remote communities, a tribute of sun virgins and precious metals, the latter being used for interior decoration of temples and for domestic utensils. The sun virgins were female captives destined for sacrifice to the national god. The empire was ruled by war chiefs whose office was not hereditary. The social organization of the Incas described in accounts has been put in doubt by the scientific researches.

Blue Ink.

Please give me a recipe for making blue ink.—F. W. W., Xenia, Ohio.

The following is the process for making patent blue ink: Take Prussian blue, either that of commerce or the pure chemical combination of sesquioxide of iron with ferrocyanide of potassium and put it into any earthen vessel. Pour upon it as much strong hydrochloric, nitric or sulphuric acid as will cover it. If sulphuric acid is used it must be diluted with an equal bulk of water. After standing 48 hours or more, add plenty of water, stirring it thoroughly, to remove the salts of iron. Let it stand until all color has subsided, then draw off the clear liquid with a siphon. Add fresh water and repeat the washing until ferrocyanide of potassium ceases to produce a blue precipitate, and the water drawn ceases to redden blue litmus paper. Then filter the product.

This treatment extracts much of the iron from the Prussian blue, and removes its liability to precipitate by long standing. Next add and carefully mix one part oxalic acid to every six parts of Prussian blue. Then dilute by degrees with water sufficient to make the blue ink take any desired tint. Air and dampness tend to destroy the color of manuscript written with black ink, while the same influences deepen and increase the color of Prussian blue ink. This ink is only affected by continuous exposure to light, which makes it fade to some degree. It recovers its original color by being put in a dark place.

Circuit Courts.

Please give the judges of different United States circuit courts and the states in each circuit.—R. C., Blondville, W. Va.

There are nine circuits in the United States, each having several judges. The first circuit consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Porto Rico, with George H. Bingham, New Hempshire; William L. Putnam, Maine, and Frederic Dodge, Massachusetts, as judges. The second circuit consists of Connecticut, New York and Vermont, with E. Henry Lacomb, New York, Alfred C. Coxe, New York; Henry G. Ward, New York; Henry W. Rogers, Connecticut, and Martin A. Knapp, District of Columbia, as judges. The third circuit consists of Deleware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with Victor B. Woolley, Delaware; Joseph Buffington, Pennsylvania, and John B. McPherson, Pennsylvania, as judges. The fourth circuit consists of Maryland, North Caroline, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, with Charles A. Woods, South Carolina, and Peter C. Pritchard, North Carolina, as judges. The fifth circuit consists of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and the canal zone, with Don A. Pardee, Georgia; A. P. McCormick, Texas, and Richard W. Walker, Alabama, as judges. The sixth circuit consists of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee, with Arthur C. Denison, Michigan; John W. Warrington, Ohio, and Loyal E. Knappen, Michigan, as judges. The seventh circuit consists of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, with Francis E. Baer, Indiana; Samuel Alshuler, Ill.; Christian E. Kohlsaat, Ill., and Julian E. W. Mack, Illinois, as judges. The eight circuit is composed of Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, with Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota; William C. Hook, Kansas; John Emmett Carland, District of Columbia; Walter I. Smith, Iowa, and Elmer B. Adams, Missouri, as judges. The ninth circuit consists of Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii, with William B. Gilbert, Oregon; Erskine M. Ross, California; William W. Morrow, California, and William H. Hunt, District of Columbia, as judges.

Kentucky Schools.

Please tell something about the public schools of Kentucky and whether they are organized.—J. E. J., Borden, Indiana.

Kentucky entered the Union at an early date, and so failed to receive the land grants which gave rise to large school funds in other states. Until after the abolition of slavery the sentiment for universal education could not become prevalent. In the cities and among the wealthy, private schools absorbed the interest of the pupils so that the public education languished for years. Recently, creditable public high schools have been established in several of the larger cities, but the condition of the rural schools is not as satisfactory as it could be.

The local teachers are now paid from a general state fund, so that the richer communities help the poorer. One of the progressive steps made is the election of a superintendent of public instruction in each county. The instruction of colored pupils is in separate schools by colored teachers. The state has a poor showing in the matter of illiteracy, owing to the difficulty in maintaining schools in the mountain counties and the impossibility of bringing under instruction all at once the negro population, formerly enslaved.

Robert Morris.

Will you give a short sketch of the life of Robert Morris?—A. W. L., Franklinville, N. Y.

Robert Morris, the American financier, was born in 1734 at Liverpool, Endland, and died in Philadelphia, May 8, 1806. In 1847 he came to the colonies, engaging in business in Philadelphia seven years later. He was one of those opposed to the stamp act, and it was against his business interests that he signed the non-importation agreement in 1765.

In 1775, '76, and '77 he was elected to the continental congress, and while a member voted against the declaration of independence as premature, but when it was passed he signed it. From 1781 to 1784 he was superintendent of finance. During the revolution his services in assisting the government in its finances were of great value. He pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, and at one time to the amount of $1,400,000 without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible.

Morris established what is known as the Bank of North America. He was a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution, and from 1789 to 1795 was a member of the United States senate. While serving his term he was offered the position of secretary of the treasury, but declined, suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton for the post.

National Hymn.

I would like to know through these columns if the United States has a national hymn, and what the name of it is.—J. H., Young America, Ind.

There is really nothing which can satisfactorily be regarded as the national air of the Union. In regard to the origin of those melodies which divide honors for popular distinction, the following represents the principal data: Words of The Star Spangled Banner, written during the war of 1812 by Francis S. Key, a Washington lawyer, and set to the air with which they have since been associated. The air is an old one, and its origin is unknown.

Judge Hopkinson wrote the words of Hail Columbia in the summer of 1798. The music is older than the words, and had been previously known as The President's March, but the name of the composer has not survived. The Red, White and Blue is but an Americanized version of an English patriotic song, the music being the same and the words an adaptation of the original.

The words of America, which were written by the Rev. S. F. Smith, possess all that is really American about it, for the melody is the English national anthem, God Save the King. Keller's American Hymn and Gilmore's Columbia, complete the list of prominent claimants to popular favor. The former was composed about 45 years ago by Mathias Keller, a venerablye German musician, at that time a resident of Boston, Mass., but who has since passed to the "great majority." His American Hymn was first brought prominently to public notice in 1872, when it was sung at the world's peace jubilee, the words for the occasion being written by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Wilson Cabinet.

Please give the names of the cabinet of President Wilson in these columns.—M. H. A., Sherman, W. Va.

The members of President Wilson's cabinet are: Secretary of state, Robert Lansing of New York; secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo of New York; attorney general, T. W. Gregory of Texas; secretary of war, Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, O.; postmaster general, A. S. Burleson of Texas; secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane of California; secretary of agriculture, Professor David M. Houston of St. Louis, chancellor of Washington University; secretary of commerce, William G. Redfield of New York; secretary of labor, William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania.

Cleveland's Children.

Please tell how many children President Grover Cleveland had. Did any of his children die?—M. K. K., Jackson, Michigan.

There were five children born to Grover Cleveland and his wife, Frances Folsom Cleveland. Ruth Cleveland was born October 3, 1891, and died on January 7, 1904. Esther Cleveland was born on September 9, 1893; Marion was born on July 7, 1895; Richard Folsom Cleveland was born on October 28, 1897, and Francis Grover was born on July 18, 1903.

Miscellaneous.

M. S. N., Adams, N. Y.—We cannot furnish you a list of civil service positions open to women in New York.

S. L. V., Centreville, Pa.—You had better consult a lawyer as this department cannot answer questions pertaining to legal technicalities.

E. B. H., Brandon, Wis.—The Maine was sunk on February 15, 1898, and raised in December, 1911.

L. M., Dayton, Wash.—It is our opinion that there is no such instrument as you mention.

W. W., Brasstown, N. C.—Megiddo, the location mentioned in the Bible, is situated in the southwestern part of Galilee near the Samaria border. It commands the mouth of the chief pass from Sharon as well as the road from Engannin to the sea.

S. S. A., Morgantown, W. Va.—May 1, 1879, fell on Thursday.

L. M. K., Chrisney, Ind.—A man born in the United States of alien parents who have taken up their residence here, is a citizen when 21 years of age whether his father took out naturalization papers or not.

O. W. P., Bruston, N. Y.—We have no sketch of the life of Mrs. Catherine Booth.

W. S., Caywood, N. Y.—We know of no method by which you can melt old rubber and use it again.

W. R. I., Verna, Ala.—We cannot furnish you with a biography of Barton W. Stone.

S. K. D., Honesdale, Pa.—This department has no sketch of Charles H. Randall.

Silver salts, used for sensitizing films in photography, and lost forever in the process, are accounting for about 15,000,000 ounces of silver a year on the side of the moving picture industry alone.

Pimples in an Evening Gown

Stop Embarrassment from Pimples Beautify Your Skin Quickly With Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Trial Package Mailed Free.

Skin-tissue is made from the blood, and as it is a tendency of nature to throw off a good share of impurities through the skin, naturally impurities gather on the surface in the form of pimples, blotches, blackheads and other eruptions. Naturally, if there are no impurities in the blood, none will appear in the skin. There'll be

no skin eruptions. The skin will become wonderfully clear. The complexion will be perfect, angelic. Stuart's Calcium Wafers remove the impurities from the blood. They do it quickly, completely. They are the most powerful blood cleansers ever known. They are harmless. Don't expect face creams to do this big work.

Go to the drug store today and get a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, 50 cents, but are really worth many dollars to you if your face is marred by ugly pimples, blotches, blackheads, muddiness or spots, etc. Convince yourself by actual test that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are the most effective blood and skin purifiers in the world. If you wish to try them first, mail coupon below for free trial package.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

F. A. Stuart Co., 303 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.: Send me at once, by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

JUNEAU, CAPITAL OF ALASKA

Up-to-Date City on Stilts Is the Political and Commercial Center of the Territory.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Juneau, Alaska.

I AM in Juneau, the capital of Alaska. It is the biggest city of the territory, and its political, financial and commercial center. It has the residences of the governor and the chief officials. Their offices are in an old frame structure not far from the governor's mansion. It has a pretentious frame courthouse of two stories with a little dome on the top, and a city hall with a cupola that reminds one of the head of a pearl diver in his diving suit, ready to drop into the deep.

The most of the houses of Juneau are of frame. The country about is covered with timber, and there are great sawmills at the wharves that supply the building materials. Of late they have been putting up some concrete structures, and the era of stone has begun. There is one building of five stories and a half dozen two and three stories each constructed of concrete.

The Juneau of today has only 5,000 inhabitants, but its streets are as lively as those of a city of four times that number in the United States proper. Every man in the town is a hustler, and the place hums with politicians, lawyers, tourists and miners. The crowd is of all classes and of all sorts of dress. Many of the men wear clothes of the latest cut of Broadway or Fifth avenue, and others have slouch hats, mackinaws and trousers of khaki. Some have on boots that reach to the knees, and now and then you meet one in white rubber pantaloons to the waist.

Drays, automobiles and carriages move about through the city. Juneau has 30 motor cars, and a motor stage runs from it to the mining town of Thane, three miles down the channel. At that place are the mills and reduction plant of the Alaska Gastineau gold properties. Nearby are the Juneau gold mills, and on the other side of the channel, in plain view, are the Treadwell mines, with the towns of Treadwell and Douglas, each having 2,000 or 3,000 population. Altogether, there are at least 75,000 people living within a radius of five miles of the courthouse, and the quartz mines alone are now giving employment to more than one-third of that number. The place is a great mining and fishing center: it is the chief port of Alaska, and it does business with every part of the territory.

Location of Capital.

Juneau is in the heart of southeastern Alaska. It is 900 miles north of Seattle and 1,800 miles from San Francisco. It is farther from Nome than from Salt Lake to New York, and its distance from Fairbanks is greater than that from Boston to Omaha. The town is beautifully situated. It lies on the mainland, at the head of the Gastineau channel, a narrow strait which separates it from Douglas island, just over the way. The channel connects Stephens passage with the Lynn canal, at the northern end of which Skagway is located. It is very deep and the harbor is so good that all of the ships that pass through Alaskan waters, excepting those that ply between Seattle and Nome, call at Juneau. During the summer there are boats north or south every day, and tens of thousands of tourists pass through at that time.

Juneau is right on the water, with wooden piers extending out into the Gastineau channel. It lies in a nest in the mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly behind it to a height of perhaps 2,000 feet. I have seen cliffs of this height in other parts of the world. They were mostly straight walls of gray, red and black rock, as bleak and bare as the Desert of Sahara. The walls of Juneau are covered with a vegetation as green as the valley of the Nile. They are so steep that it would seem as though the trees could not find rooting places. But they cling to the precipitous cliffs and are so imbedded in moss that they give the place a background of verdure.

The city is cut out of the rocks, or rather, it is propped up by them. The most of the houses and streets stand upon stilts. The irregularities of the rocky foundation have been leveled by a trestlework of piles. The wharves are on piles, and from the channel as the tide falls they make you think of an army of centipedes tramping out to the ocean.

It is now planned to give the city a substantial foundation by filling in the space between the piles with the tailings from the mines in the mountains behind. These contain great masses of low-grade gold ore, and the waste rock dust from the gold mills will be run under the city to build up a foundation of rock. In the town of Douglas, over the way, a beach of such tailings has been made along the edge of the channel and the base ball grounds are laid out upon them. There is still some gold in the sand, but millions have come from that lying inside the diamond.

Streets of Juneau.

I wish I could show you the streets of Juneau. The town has about ten miles of planked roadways that run up hill and down. The roadways give no spring to the feet, and your hips keep bobbing up to your waist and tire your anatomy.

As I write this letter they are repairing the street in front of my hotel, and I can see how the roadway is laid. The hotel is some distance up the side of the mountain, where a bed of earth and stone has taken the place of the piles. The street is about thirty feet wide. Upon the earth and stone cross beams or rafters are laid, and three-inch planks are nailed to them, running from one side of the street to the other. They are fitted together almost as closely as flooring. Upon this foundation a second layer of planks is put down with the boards running at an angle to the first layer, the whole forming a substantial wood pavement six inches thick.

The street has also sidewalks of plank and the central roadway and sidewalks are so tipped that the water runs off into gutters of wood. Such streets are costly. They need constant repair. The plan is to gradually eliminate them and make macadam streets of the tailings.

The business section of Juneau runs parallel with the channel. Close to the docks are sawmills, lumber yards, sheet metal works and machine shops, and further back are long streets devoted to stores, banks and shops of all kinds. It may interest you to know just what business is done. There are twenty-four stores handling groceries and four handling hardware. There are four jewelry stores, five drug stores, two shoe stores and three devoted to furniture. There are three department stores, each of which would be big for a city in the states of three times the size. There is a music store, several cigar stores, three bakeries, three millinery stores and a number of photographic and curio stores. The town has up-to-date barber shops, cigar factories and steam laundries. It has a brewery and bottling works. It has two daily newspapers and three job printing establishments. It has three banks with resources of about $2,000,000 and annual bank clearings of something like $26,000,000. The bank deposits run into the millions, the payroll of two of the Juneau mines averaging more than $150,000 each month.

The winter climate of Juneau satisfies even the negroes, who are supposed to be the children of the tropical sun. I had my shoes shined this morning by a colored bootblack, whose stand is on the main street. He charged me 15 cents for the shine, and told me that in the interior I shall have to pay not less than a quarter. As he worked I asked him if the winter did not chill his African blood. He replied no, adding that the winters here are quite as warm as those of Baltimore, where he was born, and that most of the time he does not need even an overcoat. He has lived four years in Alaska, and has worked as far north as Anchorage, where they are now laying out the new town at the end of our railroad. He complains that Juneau is a poor place for bootblacks, except in the summer. The winters have so much rain that the people go about in oilskins and rubbers, and no one wants a shine.

Food in Alaska.

Before I statred to Alaska I was warned that the only fruit and vegetables I would be able to get were those that "grow out west in cans." As a result I have brought with me a lot of digestants of various kinds, including remedies for ptomaine poisoning. I do not need them. The provision stores of southeastern Alaska are as good as those of the states. This afternoon, for instance, I stopped in front of a grocery and made a list of the vegetables on sale. There were fresh turnips, lettuce, onions, celery and new potatoes from the gardens adjoining the town, and fresh cauliflower, green beans and green peas that had come in by boat from Seattle. I saw ripe red tomatoes, bleached asparagus, pale green cabbages, red beets, yellow carrots and green corn on the cob.

The store had all sorts of fruit. There were raspberries, salmon berries and huckleberries, fresh picked from the Alaska bushes, and Alaska strawberries ranging in size from an English walnut to the average hen's egg. There were ripe peaches and apricots, cherries — red, black and white—and plums and loganberries. There were cantaloupes and watermelons from California, and also the fruits of the tropics. Oranges were selling at about the same price that we pay in Boston, and there were also fresh ripe figs and even pineapples. The vegetables were sprayed by a fountain, which rose in their midst, and they looked as though they had just come from the garden.

The citizens here are enthusiastic about the food possibilities of the country. Said Grover C. Winn, one of the lawyers of Juneau:

"Alaska is the hardest of countries to make a fortune in and the easiest of countries to make a living in. As to the matter of good living, you can go into the grocery store at the beginning of winter and buy thirty dollars' worth of flour, bacon and condiments. You can take them into the woods, and with the addition of the fish and game you can catch, you can come out in the spring as fat as a partridge. You can fish anywhere by dropping a hook into the ocean or streams, and the shore will give you clams and crabs fit for a king. Some of our clams are as big as a man's hand, and we have little butter clams that will melt in your mouth. We have all kinds of game, including deer and bear and mountain sheep. Our islands have grizzlies and the Kadiak bear is the biggest that grows.

Cost of Living.

Some of the other items of the cost of living in this part of Alaska are as follows: House rents range from $10 a month for single unfurnished room to $25 a cabin or a four-room flat. Four-room cottages may be had for $35 a month, and larger houses command higher prices. Living expenses, per day, are said to average from $1 to $1.50, exclusive of lodging, which may be obtained for about $20 per month. Household necessities, including groceries, cost from 5 to 10 per cent more than in Puget Sound cities. The demand for labor about equals the supply, and the wages range from $3 for common labor to $5 or $6 a day for skilled mechanics.

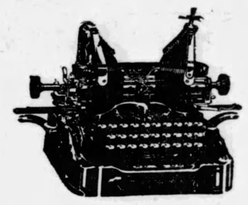
I am surprised at the sterling character of the people of southeastern Alaska. They are as well educated and as well bred as those of any part of the states. More than half of the professional men are graduates of colleges, and Juneau has a university club of 150 members. The majority are from western institutions, but Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Cornell all have their representatives. The graduates of the University of Washington at Seattle, came to dinner, together, the other day, and 35 sat down to the table.

The public schools are good. The high school having its business branches, with courses in public speaking and mechanical drawing, and of sewing and cooking as well. The high schools of Juneau give their graduates certificates admitting them to the University of California and other western colleges.

There is much civic spirit in Juneau, and the town believes in municipal ownership. It owns and operates the principal wharf, and it has its own fuel depot, where it supplies coal to the citizens at the rate of $10 per ton. Before the city went into the coal business coal was bringing $14 a ton, and at the same time gasoline was selling at 35 cents a gallon. The mayor began to sell in competition and the price of gasoline dropped to 21 cents. The city has also aided in the building of a cold storage plant, with a freezing capacity of 18,000 pounds a day and storage rooms for 150,000 pounds of fish.

Juneau has electric lights and waterworks supplied by springs and streams in the mountains. It has a telephone system and a service of ferries which connect it with the several towns on the channel. All of the latter are run by private corporations.

You Can Pay 17 Cents a Day



The largest typewriter concern in the world offers you the best typewriter in existence for 17 cents a day.

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Its record has never been equaled. Catalog free

The OLIVER Typewriter Co.
OLIVER TYPEWRITER BUILDING CHICAGO

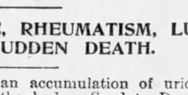
You can rent an Oliver Typewriter 3 months for $4.00

MERCANTILE AUXILIARY OF BRITISH SUNK; 14 LOST

London, March 13.—It was officially announced at the British admiralty Sunday that the mercantile fleet auxiliary Fauvette, of 2,644 tons gross, had been sunk as the result of striking a mine off the east coast of England. Fourteen members of the crew were lost.

The Fauvette was 315 feet long, of feet beam and 18 feet deep.

WANTED—a MAN at once in your neighborhood. No experience or capital necessary to start making money right away after you accept our offer. Our easy instruction **Will Fit You at Once to Make Big Money** and registration fee is so small that you need not delay starting within even a week or 10 days. Now is just the best time. We will **Make You Our Local I. M. I. Automobile Agent FREE** We also show you how to cut prices on Automobile Supplies—how to quickly get your own I. M. I. Car—how to be independent as an expert on Automobiles, Gas Engines and Tractors. Write TODAY! **Write Today! Books FREE**



INTERNATIONAL MOTOR INSTITUTE 35 Kenner Bldg., Chicago

A Gift For You FREE

20	8	5	
1	21	20	15
16	12	1	14

IF YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE. Each of these squares represents a letter, but we have used figures instead of letters. There are 26 letters in the alphabet. Letter A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. So eleven letters represented by figures form three words which will interest you mightily. Send the words on a slip of paper. Agree to show no one and mdse. to your friends and I will give you a big parcel of pretty post cards and other useful novelties. A prize. THE AUTO MAN, 62 New Ideas Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

INFANTRY CAPTAIN DESCRIBES THE STORM OF STEEL IN VERDUN BATTLE

Paris, March 8.—"You are not cool enough to feel fear during a battle," said a captain of light infantry, who in civil life is a professor of philosophy and who fought in the battle of Verdun, "but when the uproar ceases, when the cannon are silent, you have a sensation that something is going to happen, but what you do not know. You expect anything. Those are the horrible moments. The following is an instance:

"The German attack was beginning. In a little wood near Vaux we had made ourselves a hiding place, taking advantage of a hollow in the ground where the searchlights passed over us. All day and evening the German artillery searched out our lines all around our shelter. Great shells tore craters, but our improvised trench remained untouched. Toward two o'clock in the morning the guns stopped. For nine hours my men had not moved or spoken for fear of revealing their presence. Their nerves were worn to rags. I could feel their powers of resistance failing and I was afraid every instant someone would move and bring a shower of heavy shells upon us.

"Mysterious life filled the night life which none of us understood, full of strange lights and sounds. My men began to grit their teeth. This enveloping mystery tortured their nerves. Some closed their eyes, others gnawed their fists. Before us we saw crawling forms; they were certainly Germans. We waited for them with machine guns loaded and pointed, but our orders were to let the assailants approach and to shoot them down safely from our shelter. But the men could hold themselves in no longer. Those groping shadows, in the darkness, pierced by mysterious flashes, set them mad and they raged at not being able to understand why they were kept tied down in a hole.

"Suddenly, before I could stop them, they leaped from the hole and fell upon the Germans in the dark, yelling like madmen. They would have perished to a man under the fire of the German machine guns, but luck was on their side and in a minute they were all back in the trench quite calmed. They had at length plerced, at the peril of their lives, the mystery of the lights, that mystery peopled with phantoms and will-o'-the-wisps which causes the bravest to shudder."

WHAT IS URIC ACID?

THE CAUSE OF BACKACKE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GRAVEL AND SUDDEN DEATH.

Ever since the discovery of uric acid in the blood by Scheele, in 1775, and the bad effect it had upon the body, scientists and physicians have striven to rid the tissues and the blood of this poison. Because of its over-abundance in the system it causes backache, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and sciatica. It was Dr. Pierce who discovered a new agent, called "Anuric," which will throw out and completely eradicate this uric acid from the system. "Anuric" is 37 times more potent than *lithia*, and consequently you need no longer fear muscular or articular rheumatism or gout, or many other diseases which are dependent on an accumulation of uric acid within the body. Send to Dr. Pierce of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a pamphlet on "Anuric," and send 10 cents for a trial package of "Anuric" Tablets.

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best drug store and ask for Doctor Pierce's Anuric Tablets.

Doctor Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine and you know that his "Pleasant Pellets" for the liver and his "Favorite Prescription" for the ills of women have had a splendid reputation for the past fifty years.—Adv.

Iron Is Greatest of All Strength Builders, Says Doctor

A Secret of the Great Endurance and Power of Athletes

Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Delicate, Nervous, Rundown People 200 Per cent Stronger in Two Weeks' Time in Many Cases.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. Sauer, a specialist of this city, when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to get the strength out of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong but they can't tell what, so they generally commence doctoring for stomach, liver or kidney trouble or symptoms of some other ailment caused by the lack of iron in the blood. This thing may go on for years, while the patient suffers untold agony. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents is widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists.—Advertisement.

MUTT AND JEFF OH, SHADES OF JOE MILLER!

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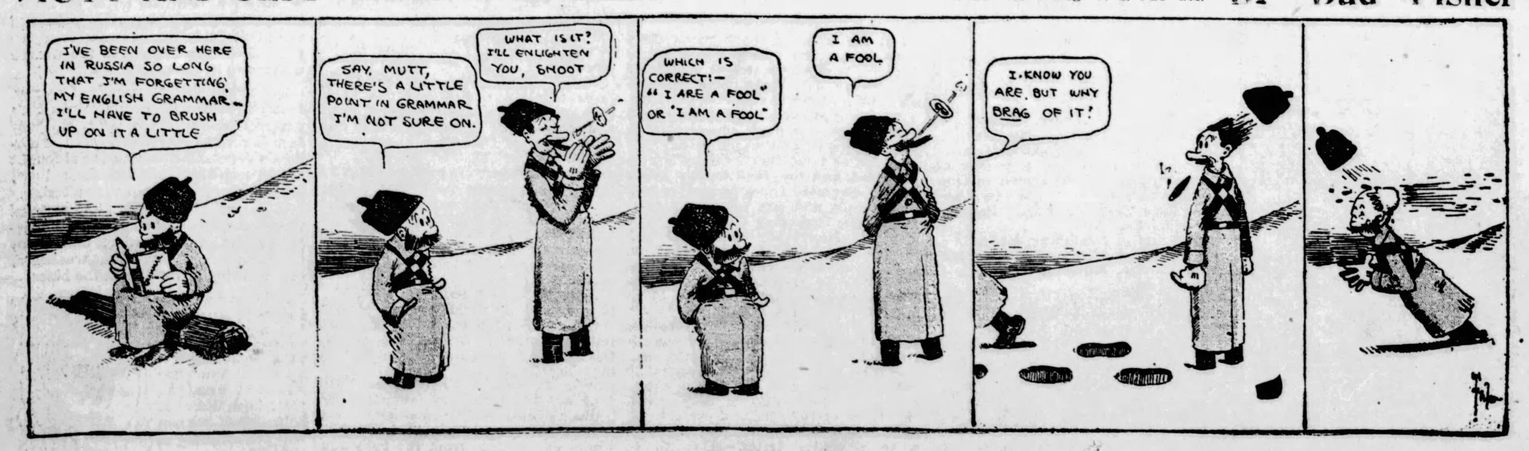

I'VE BEEN OVER HERE IN RUSSIA SO LONG THAT I'M FORGETTING MY ENGLISH GRAMMAR— I'LL HAVE TO BRUSH UP ON IT A LITTLE
SAY, MUTT, THERE'S A LITTLE POINT IN GRAMMAR I'M NOT SURE ON.
WHAT IS IT? I'LL ENLIGHTEN YOU, SNOOT
WHICH IS CORRECT!— "I ARE A FOOL" OR "I AM A FOOL"
I AM A FOOL
I KNOW YOU ARE, BUT WHY BRAG OF IT!

ARMY PLANS BASED ON PACIFICATION OF ALL OF NORTHERN MEXICO

Campaign Against People of Territory Bigger Than Area of England, France and Gemany Contemplated by the General Staff.

Washington, March 11.—While the government has ordered troops into Mexico with the sole intention of capturing Francisco Villa and stopping his forays, the general staff is obliged to base its calculations upon the necessity of pacifying the whole of Northern Mexico, a territory greater than the combined area of France, Germany and England.

It is not strictly a question of intervention; that term can only be used loosely in connection with the avowed purpose of the United States. The fact of the situation is that the capture of Villa cannot be accomplished—except by a stroke of luck on which the army calculators cannot rely—without undertaking a task of much greater scope. There is no attempt to conceal the belief that the whole of Mexico is almost certain to be in arms against the United States before Villa is taken.

Secrecy will be maintained by the general staff as to the movements of troops in pursuit of Villa's men. General Funston, who has shown that he is aware of the necessity for concealing such military information, is expected to maintain a rigid censorship when the punitive expedition enters upon its real campaign.

Preparations for the larger scope of the expedition include arrangements to enlist the national guards for patrolling the border. Of the 129,000 in the militia it is estimated that 30 to 50 per cent can be raised for that purpose. This will allow the use of from 20,000 to 30,000 troops in Mexico at an early stage of the campaign if the situation develops as is now expected. Portions of the coast artillery will be available. A call for volunteers is today not the remotest idea engaging the attention of the general staff. Barring the capture of Villa by a "strike of luck," which would reduce the punitive plans of the government to something in the nature of a cursory invasion to disperse surviving Villistas, the general staff has to plan for the hemming in of northern Mexico. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans will do well enough to hem in that territory to the east and west.

The national guard is entirely equal to the necessity of patrolling the border and assisting in keeping open the lines of communication for the troops advancing south. The Mexican control railroad from El Paso to Torreon and the Mexican Control railroad from Eagle Pass as far south as Torreon will have to be seized. If the situation takes on a magnitude requiring such a hemming in, troops would probably be sent in from the direction of California to effect a junction at some southern point of the northern territory. This is a territory of several hundred thousand square miles, with great stretches of arid country in which the scarcity of water is one of the most important considerations. From 40,000 to 50,000 troops would be required to make the ring, guard the mountain passes, protect the railroad and watch the crossroads.

Military men are certain that an army can be raised today that Gen. Funston, the "man who got Aguinaldo," could not whip in the open with 5,000 men, but if Villa is taken he will probably have to be taken in the mountain, and to take him under such circumstances means controlling or clearing this northern territory. If the ring is ever effected—and very likely before—Villa and his brigands will scatter to the mountains. If, under such circumstances there is no flagging in the determination to catch him and end his forays forever, as much as two or three years might be required to clean out the district.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Pain in left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

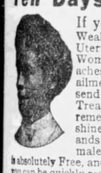
Is Epilepsy Conquered?

RED BANK, N. J. (Special) Advices from many directions have confirmed previous reports that Dr. Kline's treatment for epilepsy being administered by well known physicians, is achieving gratifying results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been wonderfully benefited.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to the Kline laboratories, 26 Broad St., Red Bank, N. J., for a supply of the remedy which is being distributed gratuitously.—Advertisement.

Madame:

Let Me Send You FREE *Ten* Days' Treatment



If you suffer with Female Weakness, Fainting, Headache, Uterine Pains, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Backaches, Constipation, and other ailments peculiar to our sex, send for this Free Ten Days' Treatment of a simple home remedy that has brought sunshine and happiness to thousands of women sufferers of female weakness. This treatment is absolutely Free, and should convince you that you can be quickly restored to health. Send now.

Address: Madam Votypka, Dept. K, South Bend, Ind.

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and are you still suffering? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain the results you are looking for. All correspondence confidential.

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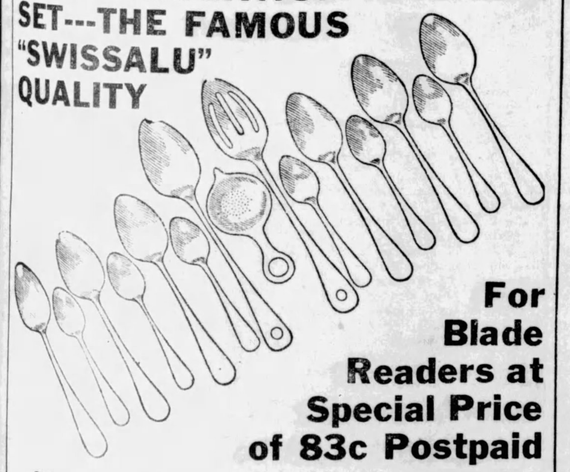
GALL STONES AVOID OPERATIONS (No Oil)

If you have Gallstone Attacks, Pains or Aches in Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Pile, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Appendicitis, Yellow Sallow or Itchy Skin or Bad Color, Send today for STOMACH SUFFERERS FREE. Gallstone Remedy Co. Dept. B-73, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ALUMINUM KITCHEN SET---THE FAMOUS "SWISSALU" QUALITY



For Blade Readers at Special Price of 83c Postpaid

We have made a contract with the importer of "Swissalu" wear to sell Blade readers their fine Kitchen set at 83 cents postpaid. This is one-half the regular retail price—a bargain indeed. "Swissalu" is sturdy wear. It lasts forever. It is light, bright and does not tarnish. It is most sanitary—being easy to clean. You should have this set in your kitchen —and only 83 cents secures it.

Set Includes

6 tea spoons
6 table spoons
1 tea strainer
1 mixing spoon
1 slotted cake spoon

Fifteen pieces in all with beautiful silver lustre that cannot wear away.

WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU
TOLEDO, OHIO

ALLIES SEEK TO CONTROL WHEAT

They Are Buying Surplus Grain of Neutral Countries.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, March 8.—Great Britain and her allies have gone into the wheat business on a very extensive scale. The governments themselves have bought vast stocks of wheat—200,000 tons in Australia at a cost of $16,000,000; 250,000 tons in Argentine at a cost of $20,000,000 and the whole remaining crop of Russia at $50,000,000—in all about $86,000,000, probably the largest bulk expenditure for wheat ever made.

This is a new departure—governments buying up the wheat supply. It has a special interest to the United States for two reasons, namely:

First: The rate of American exchange, which went so strongly against England last fall, is dependent on keeping down imports of American wheat, cotton and other products. In this way the balance of trade will not be so heavily against England as it was last fall; the drain of gold to meet that balance will not be so heavy, and the exchange rate will remain steady.

To Steady Exchange.

One of the highest officials of the government told the Associated Press, when the rate of exchange crisis occurred last fall, that one of the surest ways of steadying the exchange was for England to stop buying wheat in the United States and buy it instead in Australia, Canada and elsewhere. He intimated strongly, too, that this would be done; and apparently it has been done, although the Corn Exchange is flooding the London press with queries as to why these government purchases are made.

Second: Irrespective of the exchange rate, the government purchase of wheat discloses the tremendous weapon which the Quadruple Allies possess in the control of that fundamental food product. As it stands now, the countries forming the Quadruple Alliance have an enormous stock of wheat, about one-half of the total world's crop of 1915; the neutral countries come next with about half as much as the Quadruple Allies possess; and the Central Powers come last with a comparatively insignificant stock of the great food staple. A rough summary showing the wheat holdings of the various groups is as follows:

Quadruple Allies.....323,452,000 quarters
Neutral countries....189,181,000 quarters
Central Powers..... 56,739,000 quarters

In Starvation Deal.

That is, the Quadruple Allies have the bulk of the world's wheat supply, and are buying up a good deal of the neutral's share, while the Central Powers have about one-sixth the supply of their opponents with little chance of buying from neutrals or getting it delivered if bought.

The details of wheat holdings by the two war groups, and by the neutrals can be approximately figured out from reports obtained through the Corn Exchange. While not official the figures are published in the leading organs of the Exchange, as compiled from all available sources, including official. Rearranged according to groups in the present war—for this is a struggle between war groups—the stocks of wheat, in quarters, is as follows:

Quadruple Allies—France 32,000,000; Algeria and Tunisia 5,700,000; United Kingdom 9,100,000; India 47,922,000; Canada 42,030,000; Egypt and the Cape 5,200,000; Australia 23,200,000; New Zealand 1,000,000; Italy 21,350,000; Russia 133,000,000; Japan 2,950,000. Total 323,452,000 quarters.

Neutrals—Spain 17,000,000; Portugal 800,000; Rumania 11,250,000; Greece 600,000; Holland 711,000; Switzerland 485,000; Sweden 1,000,000; Denmark 995,000; Uruguay 1,200,000; Peru 600,000; Persia 1,700,000. Total 189,181,000 quarters.

Central Powers—Germany 20,000,000; Austria 7,500,000; Hungary 18,959,000; Crotia and Slavonia 1,500,000; Bosnia and Hersegovina 500,000; Bulgaria 5,785,000; Serbia 1,500,000; Belgium 1,000,000. Total 56,739,000 quarters.

Russia's Supply Sealed Up.

There are of course other factors operating in this war game which affect the foregoing stocks of the various countries. Russia's vast stock is practically sealed up, and while it can supply her own army and people, it cannot get out through the Dardanelles, or westward across the Austro-German lines, or northward through the iceports and the German Baltic fleet. Belgium's stock, also, while controlled by the German occupants of the country, is by arrangement used for internal needs. So that these and some other small grain-producing countries are out of the world's fluctuations of grain as the food-weapon of warfare.

The recent government purchases in Australia and Argentina are referred to in an official statement, which says the British and French governments purchased 200,000 tons of wheat from Australia, the share of the British government being 50,000 tons. The Argentina purchase, the statement says, was 250,000 tons by the British government. At the prevailing rate this would be about $16,000,000 for the Australian and $20,000,000 for the Argentina supplies. Details of the Rumanian purchase are given in letters from Bucharest stating that Sir George Barclay, the British minister, signed the purchase contract, which the British legation announced was made in behalf of the government. The purchase covered 80,000 car loads at 128 pounds per car load, or a total of ten million sterling, $50,000,000.

THINK U. S. ARMOR PLANT BILL WILL BECOME LAW

Postpone Vote in Deference to Lodge and Penrose.

Washington, March 10.—The Tillman bill, appropriating $11,000,000 for the establishment of a government armor plate plant, was yesterday made the unfinished business before the senate, by a vote of 55 to 10.

The vote is considered a sure indication that the bill will pass the senate when it comes to a final vote March 21. It was agreed today that it should not be brought up until that date, out of respect to Senators Penrose and Lodge, who are known to be against it and who are absent from Washington. While anxious to get the bill through, Senator Tillman consented to the delay.

It is expected that after the bill passes the senate it will be sent to the house and attached to the naval appropriation bill. If this is done it is considered certain that it will pass both branches and become a law.

FRENCH WIN EIGHTEEN BATTLES IN THE AIR

London, March 13.—Successful aerial activity by the French is reported in the midnight communique. It says:

"Sub-Lieutenant Gueyemer brought down a German aeroplane in flames inside our lines near Thiescourt, this being the eighth aeroplane which he has brought down. Another of our aviators brought down a German machine inside our lines near Dombasle in the Argonne.

"Some of our aeroplane flotillas fought 18 aerial engagements in the region of Etain, in all of which the Germans were forced to flee."

BRITISH LINE STOPS PASSENGER SERVICE

New York, March 8.—A. D. Guthrie, head of the passenger department of the International Mercantile Marine, announced today that the British liners Lapland, Adriatic and Baltic of the White Star line had been withdrawn from passenger service. The liners New York, St. Louis and Philadelphia of the America line will carry the passengers who have booked for passage on the three White Star ships.

Says "Yes" by Cable and Weds: Day Father Leaves for Front

MR. & MRS. KAJIYAMA.

New York, March 10.—Few girls have as romantic a wedding as did Miss May M. Flindall, a pretty 22-year-old English girl who has just been married to Tameo Kajiyama, a Japanese importer.

Miss Flindall met Mr. Kajiyama at her home in Long Eaton, England, several months ago. He went to Australia, while she came to Brooklyn to finish her studies in music. A few weeks ago she received a proposal from Mr. Kajiyama by cable. She cabled her assent, and arrangements for the wedding were made.

Just before leaving the house in Brooklyn for the church where the wedding ceremony was performed, Miss Flindall received a cable from her father, Arthur Flindall, a musician of note and a lace manufacturer, stating he had been ordered to the front with his regiment to aid in the defense of Verdun. The young woman was so affected by the news she went through the wedding ceremony with the greatest difficulty.

Mr. Kajiyama was on the stage for several years and was known in various countries as the "Caligraphic Wizard." He is 27 years old, and was born at Hiroshima, Japan. His father is a retired army officer who served with the general staff during the war with Russia.

IT'S UP TO U. S. TO EXTERMINATE VILLA AND BANDITS, LABARRA SAYS

New York, March 10.—"It is up to the United States to exterminate Francisco Villa and his bandits. The rebel leader and his murdering brigands should be pursued without regard to consequences."

Francisco de la Barra, former president of Mexico, today thus approved any action that the United States might take to destroy Villa for his attack on the little own of Columbus, N. M.

"This country, in my opinion, can expect no help from General Carranza," De la Barra continued, "but neither will there be any opposition from the Mexican government. I am firmer than ever of the the opinion that General Carranza cannot control the situation, but so long as the American troops are after only Villa and his bandits, Carranza will not interfere."

"Do you mean to say that you favor American intervention?" De la Barra was asked.

"If the dispatches from Washington and the border are true, it apparently has come," was the reply. "It may not be technically intervention, but if the troops are in pursuit of Villa, it amounts to the same thing.

"The thing to do is to pursue Villa while the trail is hot, and to ask questions afterward. A strong hand is needed in Mexico. Anarchy prevails there, and it is the duty of the United States to stamp it out.

"Words cannot express my deep regret at this anarchistic uprising against Americans. Unless this government lends its aid and lends it quickly, I fear that conditions will become much worse.

"Until a strong man is placed at the head of the government, one who can command the confidence of all Mexican factions, uprisings will continue.

"There are such men in Mexico, but they have had no chance to be heard."

BLASTS SINK BRITISH STEAMER IN ST. JOHN

Explosions Not Only Wreck Shipfi but Kill Two.

St. Johns, N. B., March 13.—The British steamer Matatua, after being on fire for more than 24 hours, was sunk at her dock today, soon after a series of explosions, during which her commander and designer, Captain L. B. Gilham, was killed. Captain Gilham's body was recovered. It is expected the hull of the vessel may be raised and refitted.

The fire was discovered early yesterday and the Matatua, which was ready to sail, was towed back to her dock, where firemen apparently subdued the flames. Later, however, several explosions, thought to have started from a quantity of heated calcium carbide, caused a second fire, which burned so fiercely the seacocks were opened and the vessel was allowed to sink.

Captain Gilham was caught in his stateroom and could not escape.

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NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

MONDAY, March 6.—Senate—Indian committee resumed consideration of appropriation bill. Confirmed nominations David R. Francis of Missouri, as ambassador to Russia, and Joseph H. Shea of Indiana, as ambassador to Chile.

House—Rules committee considered a rule on the McLemore resolution. Admiral Fletcher testified before the naval affairs committee. Army reorganization bill reported by military affairs committee. Passed bills authorizing department of commerce to make original investigation and research concerning manufacturing; increasing number of steamboat inspectors; incorporating the Boy Scouts of America; authorizing leave of absence for homestead settlers on unsurveyed lands, and authorizing construction of bridges across Ohio river from Wood Run, Pittsburgh, to McKees Rocks, and across Merrimas river at Lowell.

TUESDAY, March 7.—Senate—Debated waterpower bill. Senator Sutherland Republican, in a speech defended President Wilson's course in the negotiations with Germany. Confirmed nomination of Newton D. Baker as secretary of war.

House—Began consideration of special rule providing for vote after four hours of debate on a motion to table the McLemore resolution warning Americans off armed ships. Voted, 256 to 160, to end debate on the rule. Adopted the rule, 271 to 138. After debate, tabled McLemore resolution, 276 to 143.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.—Senate—Shields' waterpower bill up for final debate on amendments and a vote. Judiciary subcommittee concluded hearings on Brandeis nomination. Passed 46 to 22, Shields' bill for development of waterpower in navigable streams.

House—Naval committee continued hearings on appropriation bill. Calendar bills considered.

THURSDAY, March 9.—Senate—Judiciary subcommittee in executive session was asked by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts to reopen hearings in the Brandeis inquiry. Senator McCumber withdrew his resolution to warn Americans off armed ships. Took up Tillman's bill for government armor plate factory under agreement to vote on it March 21. Senator Vardaman made speech attacking administration's stand in armed ship controversy.

House—Debated Mexican situation, Representative Mondell bringing it up by a speech attacking administration's Mexican policy. Adjourned at 4:30 p. m. as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative Brown of West Virginia.

FRIDAY, March 10.—Senate—Senator McCumber introduced resolution to direct the President to send armed force into Mexico to pursue bandits responsible for the Columbus outrage. Senator Fall introduced resolution to recruit 500,000 volunteers to police Mexico. Senator Ashurst spoke on the Columbus outrage and Senator Stone cautioned senators to be calm while executive authorities dealt with the situation. Senator La Follette spoke on the armed ship controversy.

House—Rayburn bill for federal control of railroad securities, senate resolution for congressional inquiry of all common carrier problems and other proposed railroad legislation favorably reported by interstate commerce committee. Debated latest Mexican developments. Foreign affairs committee met and received from Chairman Flood further information regarding the President's decision to send troops into Mexico. Naval committee continued hearings on preparedness measure.

SATURDAY, March 11.—Senate—Foreign relations committee endorsed President Wilson's action thus far in ordering troops to Mexico to take Villa bandits.

House—Continued consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Services held in commemoration of Henry M. Rice, first United States senator from Minnesota, whose statue recently was unveiled at the capitol.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 13.—The market opened weak here today, cash wheat being 2 1-4c off. May was 1 1-4c lower. July lost only 3-4c, being supported somewhat by reports of crop damage. Liverpool cables on spot wheat were 1-2d lower. This, coupled with the large supplies and receipts, caused the depression. The bear interest in the market was therefore large. Opening prices: Cash, $1.10; May, $1.12 1-2; July, $1.12.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 11.
Cash....	1.10	1.11	1.09¾	1.11	1.21¼
May....	1.12½	1.12⅝	1.10⅝	1.12½	1.13⅜
July....	1.12	1.12	1.10½	1.11⅝	1.12⅝
Corn—					
Cash.....	....	....	....	75½	75
May.....	77⅝	78½	77¼	78½	77⅜
July.....	78¾	79½	78¼	79½	78⅜
Oats—					
Cash.....	....	....	....	46½	46
May.....	46¼	46⅞	46	46⅝	46¼
uly.....	45⅝	45⅝	45	45⅝	45½
Clover Seed—					
Prime ..	11.50	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.65
Mar. ...	11.25	11.25	11.00	11.10	11.35
April ..	9.50	9.50	9.25	9.30	9.65
Oct. ...	8.57	8.57	8.50	8.52	8.60
Rye—					
No. 2...	....	....	....	90½	91
Alsike—					
Prime ..	....	....	....	9.50	9.50
Mar. ...	9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
Timothy—					
Prime ..	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.52
Mar. ...	3.45	....	....	3.50	3.52
April ..	3.57	....	....	3.50	3.57

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May....	1.08½	1.08⅝	1.06½	1.08¼	1.09⅝
July....	1.07⅝	1.07⅝	1.05⅝	1.07⅜	1.08½
Corn—					
May.....	75⅝	76⅜	75¼	76½	75⅝
July.....	76⅛	77½	75⅝	77⅜	76⅝
Oats—					
May.....	43⅜	44¼	43	44	43⅜
July.....	42½	42⅞	42	42⅞	42⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May ...	23.02	23.40	22.95	23.25	23.00
July ...	22.97	23.20	22.85	23.05	22.95
Lard—					
May ...	11.27	11.37	11.20	11.25	11.27
July ...	11.42	11.62	11.40	11.50	11.52
Ribs—					
May ...	12.25	12.45	12.20	12.37	12.32
July ...	12.37	12.65	12.37	12.37	12.50

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	1.10	1.10⅝
July ...	....	....	....	1.09⅝	1.10½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	1.09⅞	1.10⅝
July ...	....	....	....	1.10⅜	1.11½

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.
(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 35½c; solid pack, 33c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 19@19½c; York tate, 21c; brick, 19@19½c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 22c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 21c; strictly fresh, 23c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Lights, 11½@12c; heavy and rough, 10½@11c.

Calves—15@16c.

Fowls—Alive, 17@18c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c.

Geese—Alive, 15@16c.

Ducks—Alive, 16c.

Yearling lambs, 15c; spring lambs, 17c; sheep, 1@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; ow beef, 6@8c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Provisions.

Lard—12½c.

Fat Bacon—14¼c.

Lean Bacon—19½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 8 to 10 lbs., 16c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 15½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12½c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $20.00; No. 2, $19.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Oats—51c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe St.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.50; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, $7.50@8.00; new buckwheat flour, $3.50@4.00 per cwt.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@26.00; middlings brown, $27.00@28.00; fine middlings, $32.00@33.00; ground barley, $31.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@34.00; old process meal, $38.00@39.00; union grades, $33.00@35.00; alfalfa chop, $32.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00, loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, No. 2 yellow, 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—55c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 11¼c; green calf, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18½c; kip, 19c; No. 2 kip, 18c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, March 14.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $5.90@6.20; winter patents, $5.90@6.05; clears straights, $5.60@5.80. Kansas straights, $5.70@6.05. Pork firm; mess, $23.50@24.00; family, $22.50@24.50; short clear, $21.50@24.00. Beef steady; mess, $17.00@17.50; family, $18.50@19.50. Lard easy; middle west, $11.00@11.10. Molasses firm; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay firm; No. 1, $1.35@1.40; No. 2, $1.25@1.30; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 90@95c. Feather firm; hemlock firsts, 35@34c; seconds, 32@33c. Hides firm; Bogota, 33@34c; Central America, 33c. Butter unsettled; receipts, 5,-268; creamery, extras (92 score), 36c; creamery (higher scoring), 36½@37c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 32@34c. Eggs firm; receipts, 16,184; fresh gathered, extras, 22@23c; extra firsts, 21½c; firsts, 20¼@21c; seconds, 20@20¼c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; nearby hennery browns, 23@24c. Cheese firm; receipts, 234; state, whole milk, flats, held, colored, specials, 18@18½c; do. white, 18c; do. white and colored, average fancy, 17¾@17¾c; flats, current make, specials, 17½c; do. average run, 17¼c. Live poultry prices not settled; dressed quiet; chickens, 15@20c; fowls, 14½@19c; turkeys, 26@30c.

Cleveland Produce

Cleveland, March 14.—Butter—Creamery, extras in solids, 38@38½c; prints, 39@39½c; firsts, 36@36¼c; seconds, 34@34½c; process, extras, 27@28c; packing stock No. 1, 20@21c; No. 2, 17½@18c. Cheese—American whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 18½@19c; do. choice, 18c; brick, fancy, 19@20c; choice, 18c; Swiss, fancy, 27@28c; limburger, 17@18c; hand cheese, 75@80c per box. Eggs—Fresh gathered firsts, free cases, 19½@20c; seconds, 18c. Poultry—Live chickens, 19@20c; guinea squabs, $4.00 a doz.; do. old, $3.00. Potatoes—Choice white, $1.10@1.15 jobbing, dray lots; do. in small way, $1.20@1.25 a bu.; Bermuda, $5.00 a bbl. Sweet potatoes—Jersey, $3.00@3.25 a bu.; do., $1.00@1.10 a hamper; Delaware, 85@90c a hamper.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 14.—Butter—Receipts, 8,079 tubs; creamery, 35c; extra firsts, 34c; firsts, 29@33½c; packing stock, 21@22c. Eggs—Receipts, 16,623 cases; current receipts, 18@18½c; ordinary firsts, 17¼@17¾c; firsts, 18@18¾c; extra, 22@23c; checks, 14@15c; dirties, 16@17c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 20c; chickens, 16@16½c; springs, 18c; roosters, 12½c; geese, 12@13c; ducks, 16@18c. Potatoes—Receipts, 63 cars; Minnesota and Wisconsin, 90c@$1.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 54,000; market steady; bulk, $9.80@9.95; light, $9.40@9.95; mixed, $9.35@10.00; heavy, $9.45@10.00; roughs, $9.45@9.65; pigs, $8.00@9.10. Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market firm; native beef steers, $7.50@9.50; stockers and feeders, $5.90@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.70; calves, $8.50@11.25. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady; wethers, $8.25@8.85; lambs, $9.75@11.25.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, March 13.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000; market 35c higher; top, $9.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market lower; prime heavies, ...30@10.35; heavy mixed, $10.25@10.30; mediums and heavy yorkers, $10.20@10.25; light yorkers, $9.40@9.90; pigs, $8.35@8.85; roughs, $7.00@8.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; market higher; top sheep, $9.25; top lambs, $11.75. Calves—Receipts 800; market higher; top, $12.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. J., March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; active; prime steers, $9.00@9.25; shipping, $8.25@8.90; butchers, $6.75@8.85; heifers, $6.50@8.00; cows, $4.00@7.50; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.25; stock heifers, $5.00@6.00. Fresh cows and springers active and strong; $50@100. Veals—Receipts, 1,500; active; $4.00@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; active; heavy, $10.40@10.50; mixed, $10.35@10.40; Yorkers, $5.50@10.40; pigs, $9.25@9.50; roughs, $9.25@9.35; stags, $6.00@7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,000; sheep active; lambs slow; lambs, $8.00@11.50; yearlings, $6.50@10.35; wethers, $8.75@9.25; ewes, $4.00@8.50; sheep, mixed, $8.50@8.75.

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NEVADA MINING NEWS,
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CONGRESS WITH WILSON TO END

Will See Him Go the Limit in Bringing to Justice Mexican Bandit Bands.

Washington, March 10.—Congress is ready to back the President to the limit of necessity in a policy of determination to execute vengeance upon Francisco Villa and his followers for the murder of American citizens and the violation of United States territory.

Firmness and thoroughness in the work now begun is demanded and approved.

Leaders in the senate do not expect the administration will withdraw from Mexico until the offenders and any who aided in harboring them have felt the strong arm of this nation upon them.

In giving expression to this belief, congressional leaders have in mind the most serious consequences of the duty of punishing the Mexican murderers. It is demanded that the administration shall not withdraw until such an example has been made of the offenders that a repetition of the border raids is unlikely.

Congress Wants Information.

Leaders in both houses anticipate the President, very soon, perhaps today, will lay the facts before congress. If it is found to be true that the army men, who have said a call for 100,000 or 200,000 volunteers will be necessary to protect the border and to prepare for all eventualities which may follow an invasion, congress will not be slow to act.

In interviews with the Blade correspondent, Senators Borah, O'Gorman, Cummins, Works and Representative Slayden of Texas, besides others who cannot be quoted, have expressed their views.

Many of the men who urged an invasion or intervention in Mexico after the San Isabel massacre in January feel their prophecy has been fulfilled. These men feel that the raid on Columbus, N. M., is even more flagrantly a violation of American citizenship and nationality than the massacre. All are agreed that the circumstances forcing the United States to invade Mexico could not have been more aggravating.

Send Troops, Says Borah.

Senator Borah said:

"I approve of sending troops into Mexico. If I had my way, I would send them in after these raiders, and I would send them to stay until they got these raiders. If necessary, call for volunteers. In my judgment, whatever number is necessary to meet the situation will be forthcoming. We have enough men to get these bandits. There is no doubt about it; we can do it.

"I think we are responsible for the deaths of American citizens by reason of our not having acted four years ago. If we delayed now, we would become an intelligent and responsible participant in the murder of our people. We ought to act; we have been producing crime and aggravating murder by not doing anything.

Not Crisis, Says O'Gorman.

Senator O'Gorman said:

"I approve of the administration's course. I approve of sending troops in, with or without the consent of Carranza, to say until the raiders have been caught and punished. I have been confident from the first the administration would take action suitable to the occasion and believe the administration will continue to take action that is proper and wise. I am not inclined to believe it a crisis. It is an aggravating episode, which, I believe, can be handled without a resort to intervention. As yet I have no doubt of that."

Senator Cummins said:

"I have long been of the opinion effective action ought to be taken to control the Mexican situation. The raid upon Columbus is presumably the most flagrant case of all, and all have been so serious that it is hard to rank them by comparison.

"I would go after those bandits and get them, Carranza or no Carranza. It means simply going in after them without thought of intervention. There is no government in Mexico; it is all hopeless anarchy and chaos. I look on this as I would any other situation in which Americans have been wronged, abused, murdered; and troops should go into Mexico to punish the bandits responsible and then come out."

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Kindly send me, Free, a 50c box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets. I enclose

U. S. AND MEXICAN TROOPS IN RACE TO CAPTURE BAND

El Paso, Texas. March 14.—Francisco Villa, heading south from Galena, is now encircled by Carranza troops, according to advices from General Luis Gutierrez, commander-in-chief of Chihuahua. With 15,000 men in Chihuahua and heavy reinforcements on their way, he thinks Villa has small chance to escape.

No information reached here as to how soon movements in force might be expected. General Funston's announcement last night that the expedition was awaiting only the placing of adequate border patrols did not serve to clear up the question of when the troops will enter, for although considerable information has been obtained about the gathering of units for the expeditionary column the military authorities have effectively cloaked in secrecy their preparations for maintenance of a secondary line for patrol duty along the American border.

Mormons Still in Danger.

Overnight reports placed Villa still at Corralitos, where he had shifted his men yesterday. Carranza officials at Juarez were trying to get further information about him. His present position is still within striking distance of the colony of 500 Mormons about Casas Grandes.

Carranza troop movements, according to reports from Mexican officers at border points, are much similar to the American army preparations, that is, the Mexican soldiers are being gathered in considerable force at various points, instead of rushing a few small bodies of men in immediate pursuit of Villa. These Carranza forces, massing at various points near the American border number some thousands.

Villa to Make a Stand.

A circumstantial story reached here today from Mexican sources to the effect that Villa had once more changed his plans and intended making a stand against the American punitive expedition at Ojitos pass, the narrow gap in the western Chihuahua Sierras, through which he made his murderous dash on Columbus.

Americans familiar with the country assert that the Ojitos pass is admirably adapted for a successful defense if Villa really intends to risk an open engagement with the American troops and does not intend to use guerrilla tactics.

Montenegro Throne Moved.

Lyons, March 9.—The seat of the government of Montenegro has been transferred from Lyons to Bordeaux. The king and the other members of the royal family, with the cabinet officers, left here Tuesday night to take up their new residence in a mansion which has been prepared for them near the city of Bordeaux.

Washington, March 14.—President Wilson's acceptance of the Carranza reciprocal agreement in Mexican border arrangements, has had a most beneficial effect. This was admitted by Acting Secretary of State Polk today, although he made it clear that so far he has received no direct word from Gen. Carranza. However, consular agents throughout northern Mexico report that conditions show material improvement and there was a general air of confidence about the state department that the situation was growing better.

Meanwhile the war department professed to be without any official confirmation concerning the events on the border. It was stated by Secretary Baker that he had not yet been officially notified that General Pershing, who is to be the actual field commander of the expedition "to get Villa," had left El Paso for Columbus, N. M., despite the general insistence of army officers that Pershing was "on the job." Inasmuch as it has been accepted that the punitive expedition would be given at least 24 hours' lead on all its movements, it was not expected that any announcement would be permitted until the troops were hot on the scent of the bandits.

Race to Get Villa.

A quiet tip has been passed to the war department officials that the effort to get Villa may turn into a race between American and Carranzista troops. Carranzista forces are reported to be massing at a number of points prepared to cut off Villa if he actually is headed to the mountains. Naturally, it is realized that it would be a real feather in the cap of the Carrnzista military authorities if they could get Villa "dead or alive" before the Americans can reach him. Such action must of necessity have a strong effect in impressing Mexicans generally that Carranza generally is the "man of the hour" and it would greatly aid his campaign for election to the presidency when the constitutional elections are held.

Although no word has been received from Consul Silliman regarding his delivery of the American note to General Carranza, it was said at the state department that it was almost absolutely certain that the note reached the American representative late last night. If this was so, he must have presented it to the first chief, or his representative today. The consular agents of the United States at Vera Cruz, Tampico and along the border all say there is no serious excitement. The various Carranzista commanders, it is said, have taken sharp measures to stamp out jingoism, and to prevent any agitation against Americans.

Lansing Takes Rest.

Secretary of State Lansing was en route to Pinehurst, N. C., today for a rest. Before leaving, he made it plain that he expected no real trouble with Carranza. The American acceptance of the original Carranza suggestion, coupled with the official statement issued on behalf of the President, in the opinion of the secretary, not alone legalizes the expedition against Villa, but is of a character that will prove acceptable to the "first chief."

That view, however, is not held by the majority of the army officers who have had border experience. They insist that Villa sympathizers, and leaders of the anti-American agitation in Mexico, will continue their efforts to stir up trouble. The word has quietly gone forth that real trouble may be expected in the Brownsville district as soon as the details of the starting of the American expedition reaches there. But on how good authority this tip comes, officials say they do not know.

But it is not alone from Carranzista forces that trouble was feared by the army officers. Department of justice experts have put in the hands of Gen. Funston information showing that many of the thousands of Mexicans living on the American side of the border secretly are pledged to the Plan of San Diego. This contemplates the seizure of a strip of territory from the United States.

The frontier country between here and Columbus is showing unmistakable signs of the nervous strain that has been increasing in tension since the Columbus raid. The scattered hamlets which mark this section, consisting generally of a half dozen houses occupied by railroad foremen and section hands, have sent requests to the military officials for protection.

Mary Anderson Acts Again.

London, March 10.—Mary Anderson appeared again on the stage of the Theatre Royal at Worcester in behalf of a fund for disabled soldiers of a Worcestershire regiment. She played one of her old triumphs, Clarice W. H. Gilbert's Comedy and Tragedy.

THIS IS THE SITUATION ON THE MEXICAN BORDER TODAY

KEY TO MAP.

1. United States troops preparing to enter Mexico at three or more points in plan to round up Villa.
2. Villa believed to be in region inclosed by circle in the map.
3. Telegraph wires have been cut and bridges are reported to have been burned by Villa on railroad between El Paso and Casas Grandes, where 500 American Mormon colonists are waiting to get out.
4. Five hundred American Mormons at Casas Grandes and Galeana are guarded by a force of Carranza troops, which, however, is thought not to be sufficiently strong to escort them through region infested by Villistas to El Paso.
5. Carranza cavalry is on way overland from Laguna to reinforce guard for Mormons at Galeana and Casas Grandes and perhaps attempt escort to United States border.

OFFER REWARD FOR VILLA

Humboldt, Iowa, March 13.—Residents of Humboldt county are raising a reward of $5,000 to be paid to the man who captures or kills Francisco Villa. This unusual interest is due to the fact that James Dean, formerly a Humboldt county farmer, was one of those slain in the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M. Dean was a storekeeper at Columbus.

PORTUGAL TAKING STEPS TO REVISE TARIFF LAWS

Lisbon, March 8.—A commission has been appointed by the Portuguese government to revise the tariff law of Portugal, and it is expected that a report will be submitted within two or three months for the approval of parliament.

SMYRNA PARTLY DESTROYED BY FRENCH AIR RAID FIRES

London, March 8.—A big section of Smyrna has been destroyed by fires set during the French air raid over the Turkish city five days ago, according to the Rome wireless.

FIGHT NARROWS TO FIELD GUNS

Battle of Verdun Now Is Being Fought Out in Artillery Engagements.

London, March 13.—A pronounced pause has come in the German offensive operations against Verdun, so far as the infantry arm is concerned, according to the official bulletins from Paris.

Sunday passed without infantry advances and the crown prince's troops did not leave their trenches for an attack at any point during last night, the French war office reports.

Artillery Duel Continues.

There has been no cessation of the artillery play, however, the bombardment continuing along much of the front. It was particularly severe in the Woevre district, where the French guns have been searching out hostile positions, indicating the probability that some move by the Germans to the east or southeast of the fortress, on the French right flank, is anticipated.

A small engagement occurred in Le Pretre forest, on the left bank of the Moselle, west of Pont-A-Mousson, to the east of the St. Mihiel salient, where the French report penetrating 200 yards of trenches and withdrawing after destroying the German saps.

Kaiser Again at Front.

The kaiser is again on the Verdun front, and it is believed he will remain there until the battle is decided one way or the other, said the Matin today.

The war lord is attending daily councils of war with his generals, insisting that further efforts be made to take the fortress, despite the terrible losses suffered by the Germans up to date.

The German hold on their advanced positions west of the Meuse has been weakened by violent attacks by French troops, according to dispatches from the Verdun front today. Infantry assaults by the French followed a vigorous bombardment of the German positions in Corbeaux forest and Cumieres forest. German batteries posted behind Goose hill were silenced by the cannonade.

May Make Fresh Movement.

Increased activity on the part of the German airmen led to reports that the Germans were carrying out fresh troop movements behind their front and that the German aviators were trying to keep the French air scouts from learning the destination of fresh reserves.

Refugees are flocking into Paris in great numbers from the Verdun district. They state that the small towns of Eix, Moulanville, Damlup and Bras, north and east of Verdun, have been wiped out by the terrific big gun duels. Officers from the Verdun sector say that last week's slaughter of the Germans around Vaux reached a record mark.

British Lose Heavily.

French aviators bombarded the railroad station at Conflans, where fires were seen to break out.

Reports come from Dutch sources that the Dutch-Belgian frontier, which has been closed for several weeks coincident with the Verdun offensive, has been reopened at one point. This is commented on in Holland, as probably indicating the Germans consider their offensive near an end.

The British Mesopotamian force under General Aylmer suffered casualties of 5,000 in the battle of March 8, when it tried to advance up the Tigris towards Kut-El-Amara and was reported defeated and obliged to retreat, according to an estimate by the Turkish war office.

In Arabia, according to Constantinople, a British force trying to advance inland from the Gulf of Aden was driven back by the Turks to the protection of the warships in the gulf.

Machine Guns Failed to Work, Says Soldier

El Paso, Tex., March 10.—Failure of the machine guns to work at the crucial moment when they were most needed at the beginning of the fight between the Villa bandits and the Thirteenth cavalry at Columbus was the cause attributed for the escape of the Villa band across the border and also for the relatively small loss of life among them, according to Private Thomas Barton, of the Hospital corps, who, with Private E. M. Johnson, brought five wounded soldiers and one officer to El Paso.

WITHDRAW FROM MEXICO

New York, March 13.—All American employes of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have been withdrawn from Mexico, it was announced by the company today. The men arrived at Laredo, Texas, yesterday from the smelting plants at Monterey and Matehuala. Operations were resumed in these plants about six or eight weeks ago.

HOUSE BEHIND WILSON IN HIS FOREIGN POLICY

Tabling of McLemore Warning Resolution Gives President Free Hand in Going After Berlin.

Details of Germany's position in regard to armed ships were outlined in the German memorandum handed to Secretary Lansing last week by Count von Bernstorff. The memorandum reviews even the leading up to its decision to torpedo without warning all armed merchantmen of its enemies. It concedes that international law, as at present constituted, makes no provision for the use of submarines, and expresses a willingness to operate its submarines in accordance with international law prevailing prior to the war, on condition that Great Britain does not violate the same laws.

Washington, March 8.—With congress standing squarely behind him, President Wilson was prepared today to go ahead with the submarine negotiations with the central powers.

After an all day contest, such as has seldom been witnessed, the house last night answered the President's demand for a "show down" on congressional sentiment on the armed ship issue. By a vote of 276 to 142, the house tabled the McLemore resolution to warn Americans off armed ships.

This action, together with that in the senate in killing a similar resolution, has freed the President from the bonds of embarrassment forced upon him by the dissensions in congress.

His victory, complete, after a long and sensational fight, was regarded by the President and his advisers as a sufficient answer to reports circulated in Berlin that he was making demands on Germany in direct opposition to the sentiment of the elected representatives of the people. Mr. Wilson is hopeful that there will be as little further discussion of the issue in congress as possible.

The President was much gratified with the overwhelming support accorded him. He is receiving many congratulations.

The President's next step probably will be to answer Germany's last proposal to settle the Lusitania case. In this the United States will ask for further assurances guaranteeing that the new submarine campaign, in which all armed merchant ships are to be treated as auxiliary cruisers, will not endanger American lives.

Secretary Lansing today was completing his examination of the appendices to the last German note which contain alleged instances of English merchant ships attacking submarines and under which Germany has sought to justify her new underwater campaign.

With the armed ship issue out of the way, congress was ready today to settle down to the task of clearing up the legislative slate. Agitation on the subject in congress had delayed the work of the session.

It was a big Democratic majority and nearly half of the Republicans in the house that ended the movement to warn Americans off armed ships. In a turbulent session, lasting for seven hours and to rally cries of "stand by the President," administration supporters without regard to party three times placed their stamp of disapproval on the warning proposition.

By a vote of 256 to 160 the administration forces carried the first vote, a parliamentary proposition to prevent opening the McLemore resolution to amendment and unlimited debate. With this crucial vote of the fight in hand they moved to the adoption of a special rule for four hours' discussion of the resolution. This was carried by 271 to 133 and then the victory was completed by tabling the resolution.

During the debate that preceded each vote the house was swayed back and forth in a manner probably unequaled since the eve of the declaration of war with Spain. The long discussion, however, was conducted with entire good feeling and there was frequent cheering. The galleries were packed throughout the day. The President's supporters praised him for keeping the country out of war and for upholding international law.

Administration opponents charged that the President was contending for a doubtful legal right and was shifting the responsibility of diplomatic negotiations to congress. The failure of the so-called Bryan influences to develop any marked strength against the President was one of the surprises of the day.

HE REDUCED 57 POUNDS

New Method of Fat Reduction Proves Astonishingly Successful.

Johnstown, Pa., March 15.—Investigation has fully established that Hon. H. T. Stetler, of this city, has reduced 57 pounds in an incredibly short time by wearing a simple, invisible device, weighing scarcely an ounce. This, when used as directed acts as an effective fat reducer. It is said that many prominent men and women are adopting this easy means of reducing their excess girth. The inventor, D. Q. Burns of 14 West 37th street, New York, is sending the appliance on 40 days free trial without any deposit to all who write to him. —Advertisement.

CALLS FOR ROOSEVELT IN MEXICAN CRISIS

Kewanee, Ill., March 11.—Speaking to a large audience in the city hall here last evening, John Maynard Harlan, candidate for delegate at large to the Republican national convention, laid the entire responsibility for loss of life in Mexico and the existing crisis at the door of President Wilson. Mr. Harlan said:

"President Wilson's vacillating and uncertain foreign policy has now virtually plunged our country into war. Only such a determined and clear visioned leader as Theodore Roosevelt can measure up to the stern demands of this exigency."

Federal Duty Claim Settled.

Washington, March 8.—The government yesterday compromised its claim against the Federal Sugar Refining Co. of New York for unpaid duties from 1902 to 1909 for $67,173.22. By the agreement the government gives the company a clean bill of health.

BRITAIN DENIES GERMAN CHARGES

Holds She Can't Be Bound by London Declaration She Didn't Sign.

Washington, March 9.—Emphatic denial was made by the British embassy this afternoon of the chief portions of the German memorandum made public by Count von Bernstorff yesterday. It declares the British government, never having ratified the declaration of London, is not bound in any way by its provisions.

Holding up by British warships of the Wilhelmena, en route to Hamburg, is justified by the claim that this took place only after German warships had sunk the Frye and Maria, which were conveying grain to Ireland from the United States. German mine sowing also is declared illegal and the German action in sinking the Admiral Ganteaume and the Asturias as well as the torpedoing of other British merchant vessels in 1914-15 showed, the statement says, that Germany is not stating the facts regarding the reasons for her reprisals.

To Go Into Merits.

The United States will go into the merits of merchant vessel armament in its discussion of the entire question with the European belligerents.

The British explanation of its plans, which denies or justifies most of the German contentions that its merchant captains are to attack submarines, already have been drawn in London. The memorandum, however, probably will be withheld until it is learned just what the United States will do in its negotiations with Germany. Meanwhile, the note explaining that no British vessels in the Atlantic trade, excepting those plying to and from Mediterranean ports, will be armed, is expected shortly to be handed to Secretary Lansing by the British ambassador. Officials hope that it will be so framed that it can be used as an entering wedge for the renewal of the American attempt to arrange a modus vivendi on the entire submarine question.

Plan Reply to Germany.

Just when this government will reply to the German note dealing with the renewal of the submarine warfare and the appendices and explanations that accompanied it is not known. It is stated that the President and Secretary Lansing will confer regarding it before any action whatever is taken. Officials believe that the latest German explanation, made public yesterday, materially has helped the German cause. It is accepted that Germany would willingly call off her submarine warfare against merchant ships if the United State can secure concessions that would be considered a fair return. It is also suggested here today that the German note opens the way for another effort to have the declaration of London accepted as the last word in international law governing war if the United States should so desire.

The chief danger of complication at present is in the fact that one of the Teutonic submarines now out may sink a steamer on which an American is a passenger.

BAR ARMS SHIPMENTS

San Francisco, March 13.—An embargo on shipments of war munitions from this port to Mexican points was declared today by John O. Davis, collector of the port, in accordance with instructions from Washington.

Blast Wrecks Big Plant.

Buffalo, March 13.—Fire said to have been caused by a dust explosion, virtually destroyed the fertilizer plant of the International Agricultural corporation here yesterday. The loss is estimated at $550,000. Seven employes were slightly burned.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Electric railway motormen; railroad firemen, brakemen, needed every locality; experience unnecessary; $70-$100 monthly. Write quick stating position wanted. International Bureau, 722 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Motormen, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now; state age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Wanted — Men-Women — $75 month Goverment jobs. Vacancies constantly. Write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N.Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Tel, Rehoboth, Del.

Ladies, paint pillow tops at home, something entirely new. Handsome profits. Experience unnecessary. Sample showing work 10c. Particulars free. Ideal Art Co., Box 131-B, Chicago.

Women make money introducing Priscilla Fabrics, Petticoats, Dresses, Hosiery, etc., in spare time. Beautiful sample furnished. New plan. Fitzcharles Co., Dept. 102, Trenton, N. J.

Wanted—Pupil nurses for training. One year high school necessary. Monthly allowance sufficient for expenses. Apply to Supt. Elyria Memorial Hospital, Elyria, Ohio.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Ladies—We will pay you 30c an hour for your spare time; home work; no canvassing. Send stamp. System 30, Altoona, Pa.

AGENTS.

Agents—Steady income, large manufacturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality; factory to consumer; big profits, honest goods; whole or spare time; credit given. Send for particulars. Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amazing, startling, sensational, stupendous, new, guaranteed easy insurance protection plan; hustling agent 18 to 60 wanted in each locality to represent big sick and accident company. W. G. Critchlow, Dep. 2717, Covington, Ky.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents—Make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package and catalogue of household specialties free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-A, Amsterdam, N. Y.

$120.00 Sure—Congenial work at home among church people. Man or woman, 60 days or less. Spare time may be used. No experience required. International Bible Press, Dept. R.A. Philadelphia.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 388 Broadway, New York.

Canvassers—For fast selling new household articles; men or women. Write today for free particulars. Robinson, Box 14, Station D, Dept. 184, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We start you in soap and toilet goods business without a dollar. Experience unnecessary. Carnation Co., 2029 Easton ave., St. Louis.

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A Golden Opportunity! For farmers, orchardists and ranchmen to purchase some of the choicest hardwood cut-over land in and around Leelanau, the best county in Michigan at very reasonable prices and terms. Will furnish building material very cheap. Beautiful surrounding country. Fine water. Railroad and water facilities. It will pay to investigate. For further information address Empire Lumber Company, Empire, Michigan.

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Farms wanted. We have direct buyers. Dont pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Farms; have 3,357 buyers; describe your unsold property. 225 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

For sale, a splendid new 11-room house, bordering on Torch Lake, Mich.; almost entirely plastered. Geo. Hildreth, Rapid City, Mich.

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Chicks day old, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes; pure blood; live delivery guaranteed; catalog free; ship everywhere. Tiffin Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

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Phonograph records exchanged by parcel post. Edison, Victor, Columbia. Write for plan. United Record Exchange, Dept. B, St. Paul, Minn.

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Sudan grass seed; pure, recleaned, field inspected, officially tested, double sacked, $6 hundred pounds. Satisfactfon or money back. B. E. Miller (seed grower), Carlton, Tex.

MEDICAL.

Restores hair to original color. Harmless. Money back if dissatisfied. Formula 25c, stamps or money order. Pint costs 35c. J. H. Merrill, The Dalles, Ore.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures — How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Wilson's World, Chicago, Ill.

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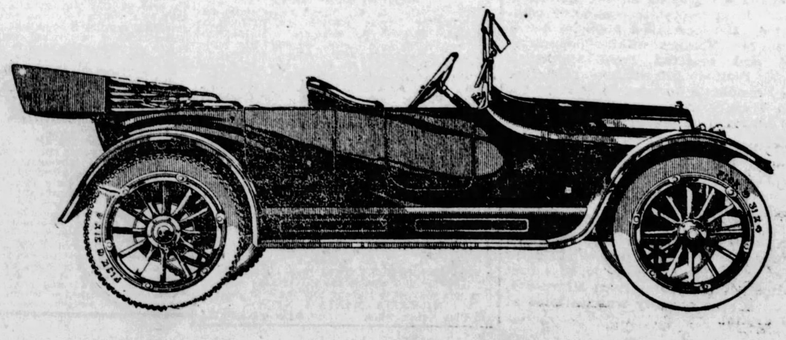
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